BSA MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY S. A. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BREVI.

B·S·A
Bicycles
Latest stock received.
Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

VOL. IX NO. 59 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Callin at Marseilles.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date 1921.	Steamer.	Tons.
7th May	"Mandala"	8,246
14th ,, ...	"Naldera"	15,825
19th ,, ...	"Somali"	6,794
21st ,, ...	"Morea"	10,890
28th ,, ...	"Caledonia"	7,572
4th June	"Sardinea"	6,580
11th ,, ...	"Dongola"	8,059
18th ,, ...	"Halwa"	10,911
25th ,, ...	"Nore"	6,703
2nd July	"Kashgar"	8,840
9th ,, ...	"Karmala"	8,983
16th ,, ...	"Narkunda"	16,115
23rd ,, ...	"Nyanza"	7,023
30th ,, ...	"Morea"	20,890

†Extra. Proceeds direct from Port Said to London and only conveys second saloon passengers.

*Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers' arrival.

B. I. COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

16th June	NEURALIA	9082

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA & AUSTRALIA.

		Remarks
15th. May 20th. ,,	Dunera Narkunda	Straits & China Australian Ports.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date	steamer	Remark
4th May	BANDRA	Persian Gulf.
4th ,,	TAROBA	E. & S. Africa
5th ,,	PURNEA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
,,	LINGA	Karachi direct.
9th ,,	LHASA	Karachi Coasting

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACHINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer's	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Leader	5500	In July	Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168
Telephone No. 1339.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	20th ,,	14th May
Malay Maru	T. Shimazaki	1st May	15th ,,
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	3rd ,,	16th ,,
Saigon Maru	C. Okada	12th ,,	25th ,,
Honolulu Maru	K. Hirano	22nd ,,	28th ,,
Gnaes Maru	T. Inouye	25th ,,	5th June.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
a Kashu Maru	S. Mogi	5486	10th May	18th May
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda,	6074	14th May	24th ,,
† Nagano Maru	K. Tsukuda	3824	17th ,,	19th ,,
Tottori Maru	S. Ito	5966	15th ,,	22nd ,,
Hakata Maru	T. Sasaki	5970	25rd ,,	29th ,,
Tajima Maru	K. Takano	6995	11th June.	23rd June.
Tatsuno Maru	G. Ota	6995	22nd ,,	4th July.

a This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

† This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo, Madras and Rangoon.

For Freight and passages apply to

D. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Morahy Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 3½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

C. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in England).

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amare, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basrah, Basrah City. Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah, Mosul.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£ 995,00
Reserve Fund	£ 266,66
Reserve Liability of Shareholders..	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt. Chairman.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Bromley-Hartin, Esqr.
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Gocuidas, Esqr.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, Loa and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custod and interest and dividends collected for clients.

H. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$51,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 1, Gracechurch Street, K. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostok
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. E. WILSON,
Agents.

BANKING.

IMPERIA BANK OF INDIA.

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.

for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.

2,25,000 share of Rs. 500 each ...	11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH, 1921.

75,000 shares of Re. 500 each Fully Paid	3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid	90,47,600
	4,65,47,000
RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921	3,54,52,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921.	2,71,41,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.

Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq (Offg)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
2, Princess Street, E. C. 2.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra, Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad City, Akola, Akyab, Allahabad, Alleppy, Amraoti, Bangalore, Bellary, Benares, Bezwada, Bimlipatam, Bombay (Byculla), Bombay (Mandvi), Bombay (Sandhurst Road), Broach, Calcutta (Clive Street), Calcutta (Harrison Road), Calcutta (Park Street), Calicut, Cawnpore, Chandpore (Pay Office), Chittagong, Cocanada (Outstation Narsapur), Cochin, Coimbatore, Colombo, Dacca, Delhi, Erode, Guntur, Hyderabad Deccan (Sub-Agency Parbhani), Hyderabad Sind, Indore, Jalgaon (East Khandesh), Jalpaiguri, Karachi, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras (Mount Road), Madura, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Moulmein, Nagpore, Narayangunge, Negapatam, Ootacamund, Patna, Poona, Quetta, Rajahmundry, Rajkot (Kathiawar), Rangoon, Salem, Secunderabad, Serajgunj (Pay Office), Simla, Sholapur, Sukkur, Surat, Tellicherry, Trichinopoly, Trivandrum, Tuticorin.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III. of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amreli and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,96,280
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital .....Rs.	40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...Rs.	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds .....Rs.	2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen	100,000,000
Reserved Fund .....Yen	50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo, Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—

Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 294.
Morahy Road, Bombay.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITD.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,51,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	50,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-20	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Mursban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT.
Asst. Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 7,58,73,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 2,23,73,335
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 6,50,000/

BRANCHES:

London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

E. H. H. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

NATIONAL INDIAN INSURANCE CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE,
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.

Incorporated in India 1907.

MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agents

INSURE UNDER A ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Branch Secretary
Bunder Road. Karachi,

M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)

G. N. B VAZ,
Branch Secretary;
Lipton's Buildings,
33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY;

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

7 A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits
ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken.
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.
Further particulars from:— KHOSLA & CO.
Post Box 22. 'Phone 5305. Manager
INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT!

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,25,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,25,254	15	1
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar, Bombay, Cawnpore, Calcutta, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Gojra, Hapur, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jullundur, Jammu, Jhelum City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Multan City, Montgomery, Peshawar City, Patiala, Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Srinagar, Umballa City

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Re. 1 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

Dinner Table a Speciality,

Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay,

Telephone No. 111.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

181, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service of [illegible]

Catering Specialities

INSURANCE.

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.

The oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is 9th Trustee of the Reserve Fund
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4

LOWEST RATE OF PR

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary or The Chief Agents,
809, Bow Bazar. D. SEN & Co.
Street Calcutta. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukumchand Sarupchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Prasjee Bourjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljee Jetha & Co.) (Ex-Officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to

JIVANLAL PARTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the causes of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and reading it to the Manager.

RATES of SUBSCRIPTION

DAILY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 882 of 1921.

Messrs. M. H. CHHAGANLAL & CO., a firm .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Messrs. GORDHANDAS KARAMCHAND, a firm .....Defendants.

GORDHANDAS KARAMCHAND, a firm, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business as Piecegoods Merchants at the Masgaldas Cloth Market, outside the Fort the defendants abovenamed.

WHEREAS NOTICE that an action as a short cause has been commenced against you in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay being suit No. 882 of 1921 by Messrs. M. H. Chhaganlal and Co., a firm in which the plaintiffs claim from you the sum of Rs. 4,025-11-0 as damages for the defendants breach of contract dated Bhadarwa Sud 1st Samvat Year 1974 (i.e., 6th September 1918) made between the plaintiffs firm Messrs. M. H. Chhaganlal and Co., and yourselves and for costs of this suit and further and other relief.

And that it has been ordered that service of the Writ in the said action on you be effected inter alia by this advertisement.

Take further notice that you are summoned to appear in the said Court on the 24th day of May 1921, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the fore-noon in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 10th day of April, 1921.

Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.

Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

C 9336

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KALLUBHAI VALLABHRAM, late of Sidhpur Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Mehta, in the service of Bhimji Rowji .....Deceased.

GANPATRAM DAMODAR, of Sidhpur Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, temporarily residing at Mumbadevi, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this second day of May in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Acting Registrar.

The 2nd day of May, 1921.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C 9335

PUBLIC NOTICE.

COAL TRANSPORTATION.

TO ALL COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, MANAGING AGENTS AND OTHERS IN CHARGE OF COLLIERIES IN THE PROVINCES OF BENGAL AND BEHAR AND ORISSA.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Government of India have appointed a Committee, having for its object the distribution of Wagons in the Coalfields with special reference to endeavouring, if possible, to distribute the wagons available daily between all collieries in a fair proportion and also to help in cases of urgent necessity any Industry which may through the want of coal be on the verge of closing down.

1. The Committee which has been appointed consists of the following members:—

Mr. G. S. PELLY, Coal Transportation Officer.
Mr. J. H. PATTINSON, M.L.C., representing the Indian Mining Association.
Mr. N. M. CHOWDHURY, representing the Indian Mining Federation.
Mr. D. P. MACKENZIE, M.L.C., representing the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
Mr. J. N. ROY, representing the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

The Committee held their first meeting on the 24th March, 1921, and Mr. J. H. Pattinson was elected the Chairman.

2. The following scheme was drawn up and will be put into force on a date which will be advised later:—

All X class supplies will cease from the date to be named later and in place of these supplies the following will be adopted.

3. PREFERENTIAL SUPPLIES will be given to:—

(1) Locomotive Coal.
(2) Government shipments, that is, Royal Indian Marine and Locomotive coal for Railways which is conveyed by sea.
(3) Public Utility Companies, that is, Electric Light Companies, Tramways, Gas Companies, Water Companies, Mints, Arsenals, Rifle, Shell and Gun Carriage Factories, Ice Factories, Light Railways, Inland Steamer, Hospitals, and such other requirements of the Government as are considered necessary and for which requisitions will be accepted from the Mining Engineer to the Railway Board.
(4) Messrs. Tata's Iron and Steel Works and Messrs. The Bengal Iron Coy.'s Works at Kulti, Shipment, Bunker Coal and Cumulative Supplies.

NOTE.—The coal under No. 4 will be given preferential supplies, but the supplies given will be taken from the pro rata monthly basis supplies of the Colliery indenting. The supplies under this head will not be in addition to the pro rata basis for contract or Public supplies.

4. Having deducted the requirements of Classes 1 to 3 the balance of the Colliery's raisings plus stocks, will then be made available for; Contract supplies and then Public supplies, but in cases where a Colliery has no contracts then the wagons supplied will be available to that Colliery for despatch to any destination they desire. Provided they indent on the railway for a specific consignee and destination for which the allotment is to be made.

In arriving at the basis for the Contract and Public supplies the following procedure will be adopted.

The Colliery's raisings of all classes plus the stocks will be taken and from this figure will be deducted all preferential supplies 1 to 3 classes, the balance will be the available coal for the pro rata basis.

The Coalfields will be divided up into Weighbridge Sections and each section will be kept separate. The available coal for despatch from all collieries on a particular Weighbridge section will be added together and the total divided into the number of wagons available for Public, after deducting the Preferential supplies. Then each Colliery will receive a percentage of the available supply according to the total quantity of coal available at that colliery.

Each Weighbridge Section has a total working capacity of so many wagons per day and this is the figure which the Committee will take in arriving at the number of wagons available for both Preferential and Public supplies.

When wagons are supplied under "Public", collieries will be responsible for loading these against existing contracts for which wagons have been short supplied previously. If a colliery does not work up to its programme it will be given no wagon supplies to "Public."

Wagons on pro rata basis will only be allotted after contracts under Classes 1 to 4 have been met daily.

5. In order to arrive at the necessary figures to enable the Committee to work out the basis for each Colliery the following forms will have to be filled in by each Colliery.

1. FORM OF REGISTRATION OF COLLIERY.

This form will give the Committee the necessary details regarding each Colliery, its sidings, etc., and the total raisings for the year 1920 also the stocks at the 31st December, 1920.

These last particulars are needed as the Committee have decided that the basis for the first quarter's working will be based on the average monthly raisings for last year plus the stocks at the end of the year.

After the first quarter the raisings for January/March, 1921, and the stocks at the end of March, 1921, will form the basis for the next quarter and so on.

Their reason for adopting this procedure is that the date of starting the new scheme cannot be fixed yet and certain details must be in the hands of the Committee some time before-hand to enable them to make the necessary arrangements. Another very important point which the Committee wish to bring to the notice of Collieries is, that in the case of any Colliery having a siding or sidings served by both the East Indian Railway and the Bengal Nagpur Railway, the returns must be sent in separately showing only the actual raisings and stocks at each siding. That is, a Colliery cannot return the full raisings and stocks to each Railway.

EXAMPLE.—A Colliery raises 12,000 tons per month and the Colliery has two sidings, one the East Indian Railway and the other the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. On the 31st December, 1920, we will suppose that the East Indian Siding Pit's raisings are 8,000 tons and stocks 2,000 tons, whereas the B. N. R. Pit's raisings are 4,000 tons and stocks 5,000 tons.

The Colliery must send in two returns, one for the E. I. R. siding and the other for the B. N. R. siding. It must not return to each 12,000 tons raisings and 7,000 tons stocks.

FORM A. 1.—PREFERENTIAL SUPPLIES.

This form must be filled in and returned to the Committee so that they can have details of all preferential supplies and the arrears on the 1st February, 1921.

In this form it will be observed that the class of the preferential supply is asked for. This means that if the contract is for Locomotive Coal then against this contract in the column for class must be written 1 and so on as mentioned in para. 3 above.

FORM B. 1.—PUBLIC SUPPLIES.

Details regarding ... ntracts which do not come under ... Preferential supplies must be ... rm.

STATEME... RAISINGS

This form ... sent in to the Committee ... must contain the corre... ding the raisings and st... ... raised at each Colliery and in cases of Collieries served by both the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Railways separate returns must be made.

STATEMENTS OF DAILY DESPATCHES.

This form must be submitted to the Committee daily and in all cases of no supplies or despatches the form must still be sent in, showing nil.

FORMS A. AND B.

These forms must be filled in and sent in to the Committee when any new contract is proposed for registration and authorisation by the Committee if the Colliery is in their opinion undersold.

6. Authorisation against individual collieries contracts must be given preference by the contracting Collieries each month over their Public supplies.

7. Collieries will be held responsible for not indenting for wagons for public supply until they have completed their monthly supplies against contract authorisations.

8. Contract arrears in existence on the 1st Ferbuary, 1921, will be divided by 12 and will be added on to the monthly amounts of the present year's contracts or as may be arranged by agreement between buyer and seller and such arrangement must be advised at once to the Committee.

9. In certain cases of urgent necessity the Committee will be prepared to consider authorising a special supply of wagons to consumers who are in grave difficulties for wagons. It is understood that this special assistance will be given only in very special cases when an industry is in actual danger of closing down owing to lack of coal. Such supplies will be treated as advance cumulative supplies and will be deducted from the supplying Colliery's pro rata allotment.

10. The Committee wish to draw very special attention to the following penalty which will be enforced to the full, that is, each offence will be treated as a separate offence punishable with the full penalty.

Any Colliery which disobeys the orders of the Committee or makes false returns either of raisings, despatches, or of stocks or any Colliery which does not indent against an authorisation or which deliberately despatches coal to an unauthorised party such Colliery shall be deprived of all wagons for a period not exceeding one month for each offence.

Any Colliery which fails to send in the returns required by the Committee in time, will not be included in the next wagon basis allotment. Failure on the part of any Colliery to send in the daily returns regularly will render that Colliery liable to punishment under the previous clause and a loss of all wagons for a period of one month for each offence.

11. All collieries must fill in and return the necessary forms to:—

J. H. PATTINSON,
Chairman, Coal Transportation Committee,
Post Box No. 30, CALCUTTA,

not later than 10th May, 1921. Any colliery failing to do so will be excluded entirely from the first quarter's basis and will therefore not receive any wagons under pro rata basis for three months.

The forms are:—
(a) Colliery Registration Form.
(b) Preferential Supply Form A1.
(c) Public Supply Form B1.

12. All the necessary forms to be filled in as required by the Committee will be available at the following places.

Office of the Coal Transportation Committee, 1, Corporation Street, Calcutta, Assistant Secretary, Indian Mining Association, Royal Exchange Buildings, Clive Street, Calcutta, Secretary, Indian Mining Federation, 7, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

All weighbridge stations on the B. N. R. and E. I. R. situated in the Coalfields.

Any person wishing to have any detail explained should apply in writing to the Coal Transportation Committee.

By Order of the Committee,
J. H. PATTINSON,
Chairman,
Coal Transportation Committee.
C9251

THE NATIVE SHARE & STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

MEMBERSHIP CARDS of the above Association are offered for sale by the Defaulter Committee of the said Association. Intending purchasers should send in their written offers to the undersigned.

A. H. MADAN,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer
Dalal Street, Fort.
C9323

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre.' For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

THE BRADBURY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company held on MONDAY, the 9th May, 1921, a Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum free of Income Tax for six months ending 31st March, 1921, on Preference shares and a Final Dividend of Rs. 125 free of Income Tax on each Ordinary share had been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company in Canada Building, Fort, on and from the 16th May 1921 between 12 noon and 3 p.m. excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 2nd May 1921 on production of their share certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MATHRADAS GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th May, 1921.

C 9334

50,000 HIGH CLASS COTTON BLANKETS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Size 48in. by 78in., Rs. 2-4-0 each.
Size 48in. by 96in., Rs. 2-12-0 each.

IN KHAKI, FAWN, Grey and Red Colours If required in white eight annas less. Delivered to any part of India by Post. These Blankets are now being used in India, Africa, Arabia, Mesopotamia by European as well as Indians of all classes and creeds and continue to give universal satisfaction. Over 10,00,000 Blankets sold in the year 1920.

Inquiries from Trade are invited, Apply:—
HARJIVAN VALJI,
17, Champagalli,
Near Mulji Jetha Market,
Bombay No. 2.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF A BIG LOT OF COPPER BRASS, GUN METAL, IRON PLATES AND ETC.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell from THURSDAY, the 12th May, 1921, at 2-30 all the goods by auction sale belonging to man of war S. S. "Doris" materials at Chamar Dock near Wari Bunder near steel Jatha all the goods as under:—

Copper, Brass, Iron, Gun Metal, Lead, Iron Plates, Boilers, Engine, Wooden Plates, Etc., Etc.

Deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the goods must be delivered within seven days.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD OPP. THE LINSEED (PATIA) BAZAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Unwala Pirojsha and Papa, Solicitors, for Kansara Jinabhai Chhaganlal in pursuant to the decree made on the 20th April, 1920, in suit No. 3097 of 1920 Jinabhai Chhaganlal vs. Govindji Kuverdas. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable property on WEDNESDAY, the 11th May 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises on account and risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Govindji Kuverdas.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at lying and being on the East side of Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 497 1/8 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 461, New No. 2436. Old Survey No. 62 and New Survey No. 498 together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under 108 and now under G Ward No. 5807 to 5817 and Street No. 362, 366-1-2, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say on the North by the property of Surajvekoo widow of late Narudas now of Nanabhai Haridas on the South formerly by the property of Mahaluxmi bai widow of Ramdas Manordas and now of Bhagwandas Gulabhdas, on the East by the Kalbadevi Road and on the West by the property of Sha Tapidas Varajdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwala Pirojsha and Papa, Solicitors, at their office No. 48 Medows Street or undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th May, 1921.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 17th May, 1921, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Old newspapers, steel bars, reede machinery, gal. c. sheets, flannel, Govt. old records, nails, cotton goods, fire bricks, chemical stores, coal star auto bars, tubes, collar buttons, tyres of motor lorries, rubber goods, tea, copper wire, shawls, cutlery, padlocks, ginger, castor oil, window glass, cotton yarn, hosiery, push carts, syrup, soda bottles, cheese, perfumery, medicines, cycle fittings, rice liquors, w. caps, tissues, quinine, sugar spies, pulleys, pebble, m. disc, electric light fixtures, sardines, silver assay chairs and book case, electric motors, oil boards, adv. matter, looms, fruits, felt slippers, almonds, hammer, chairs switches, paints, jams, iron flangs, cement, soap ointment, copy books, boot protectors, lime cream, fire extinguisher, essence, lead, jeists, A. marbles, carpets, brandy, loose springs, crucibles, calendars, percelainware, glassware, tobacco, paper, toys, china clay, water proof tissue, razers, spare parts of garden, cars, files, belts and nuts, boots, cigars, marbles earthenware, umbrella, lamp parts, billiard cloth, teak lorries, water meters, wheels, paints and varnish, pickers, cigarettes, oilman stores, drapery, ink.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th May, 1921.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.
20, APOLLO STREET FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 19 BALES CROSS REEL COTTON GREY YARN.

TO-DAY WEDNESDAY the 11th day of May 1921 at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction near the Hanooman Temple on Tambakanta, Pydhoni, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Harichand and Co.

Out of 94 bales arrived per s. s. "Kanagawa Maru":—

19 bales 42/2 Cross Reel Cotton Grey Yarn (Rangyo) blue fish brand.

Terms:—Deposit of 25 per cent. and delivery within 8 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th May, 1921.

A Few of our Rates:—

SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/& 2/8 each
CASHMERE „ Rs.2/8&3/8 each

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
DRY FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS
Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Annual Fire Income Exceeds.	£10,00,000
Total Assets.	£23,70,000

We have been appointed Agents for the above Society for Fire Insurance business and are prepared to accept Risks at Tariff Rates.

KILACHAND TEVCHAND & Co.,
63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. Address: "SEEDS".
Tel. No. 1885.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA
Every day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GRAND SUCCESS OF NEW PICTURE PROGRAMME
ALICE BRADY
IN
The 5 reel picture
"THE WORLD TO LIVE IN"
An interesting picture story of a girl with no kin, no money, nothing but a wild desire for happiness and "the world to live in."
SPLENDIDLY CAST AND SUPERBLY PRODUCED.
Also a rollicking comic:—
"THE REJUVENATOR."
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.
EXCELLENT PLOTS!
BEAUTIFUL SCENERIES!!
SPLENDID ACTING!!!
Prices:—Rs. 1-8. Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

THE POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZEVOUS
THE MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.
Four Shows 5-15; 7, 845, 10-30.
LAST-INSTALMENT
of the Brothers serial
THE SILENT AVENGER
featuring
WILLIAM DUNCAN
NEXT WEEK
the Hindusthan Film Co.
Latest production
VALMIK
Depiding vividly the triump of spirit over flesh.
SAT. MAY 21st
MAHASATI ANASUYA
produced by
KOHINOOR FILM Co.

COMMENCING SATURDAY NEXT!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present on Saturday next (14th Inst). A high-class Society Serial.
"WHEN WE LOVE!"
"WHEN WE LOVE"
"WHEN WE LOVE"
(10 Episodes—20,000 feet.)
She asked him pertinently—"Do you love me enough to obey me without condition? Are you prepared to sign an agreement in blood?" See what answer he gives in
"WHEN WE LOVE"
"WHEN WE LOVE"
"WHEN WE LOVE"
The Serial Supreme—the Theme of the day
What agreement did she sign?—
"Loving and desiring but one man on this earth, Maxim Queirlly, to whom I belong heart, body and soul, considering that life is nothing without riches, I take my oath to marry the man that he may choose for me, and to afterwards slay him at whatever time he may appoint, happy to give my beloved lover this proof of my inextinguishable love."
(Sd.) Sabina Lambertier
What agreement did he sign?—The same with the necessary verbal alteration that he would marry the woman she may choose for him and afterwards slay his wife at whatever time she may appoint!
This is their Marriage Contract, signed, sealed and delivered in Blood!
See the climax of the couple trying to be happy in the powerful Serial.
"WHEN WE LOVE"
"WHEN WE LOVE"
"WHEN WE LOVE"
To commence Saturday next at the
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Charney Road).

AMUSEMENT.

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 NIGHTLY 9-45
THE BIGGEST DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE WAR PERIOD
"The Better 'Ole"
OR
"The Romance of Old Bill"
which flashed the message of
CARRY ON
"OUR GIRLS AND THEIR PHYSIQUE"
Series No. 5.

THE EMPIRE
To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
From the well-known Novel Lynthia Stockley.
"THE CLAW"
featuring
Beautiful
Clara Kimbal Young.
"The Grand National"
"The Grand National"
"The Grand National"
THE MOST THRILLING SPECTACULAR RACE IN THE WORLD.
Every Horse fell except the winner Shaun Spadah

THE EMPRESS
To day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"CHAMPION ON THE WEEK"
featuring
LUCIAN ALBERTINI
the Ever-popular
"SANSONIA"
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"LORD HELP US."

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK.
Our grand double programme of two stupendous serials simultaneously
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present TO-NIGHT their two Powerful serials together
"The Broken Coin"
Featuring the pre-eminently popular stars
GRACE CUNARD AND FRANCIS FORD
The story of the daring adventures of a girl reporter in scarch of a buried treasure. She was ambitious to write a startling and thrilling story for hor paper. In a curio shop she sees a
"Broken Coin"
with an inscription on it in some foreign language. This leads her on in her amazing career of adventures, which you are invited now to witness week after week.
The First Three Episodes—6 parts (6,000 feet) are screened this week.
With this serial Messrs. K. D. and Brothers also present the FIRST TWO EPISODES of their entirely new—and never before shown in Bombay—Serial
"The Death Mask"
A Baffling, Thrilling Mystery Serial in 15 Episodes.
"The Death Mask"
Struck down on his wedding day, the wealthy, handsome Duke de Jausac met with a tragic death from—who knows? A humming sound—a shattered skull, and then—SILENCE! See the John D. Tippett Super-Serial.
"The Death Mask"
To-day: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.
Globe Cinema
(SANDHURST ROAD.)

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SITUATION VACCANT.

WANTED—An HOSPITAL ASSISTANT for the Municipal Dispensary on Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100. Only experienced men should apply. S. BAPAT, Chief Officer, Sholapur Municipality.
A C9339

WANTED—Expert ENGINEER or MISTRY for Oil Mill (American plant) with knowledge of Soap making. Apply at once to DIWANCHAND & CO., 72, Apollo Street.
A R 213

WANTED—A competent ACCOUNTS CLERK for a first class firm in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 3045, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C9322

WANTED—A TUTOR, strong in English and Mathematics (S—L. French) to coach up a Matric boy at Bandra. Apply Box No. 3044B Odvt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R198

WANTED—A competent Native L.C.E. to supervise buildings and landed properties. Apply Box No. 3027, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R174

WANTED.—All classes of workers desirous of securing suitable position either in India or abroad, to register their names with the SERVICE PROCURING AGENCY, Linden House, Lansdowne Rd., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
A R 193

WANTED—An EDITOR for Anglo-Gujerati weekly paper in Calcutta. Pay Rs. 200 per month. Apply with particulars to the MANAGING DIRECTOR, Gurjar, Prabhat Publishing Co., Ltd., 22, Amratola Street, CALCUTTA.
A R 206

WANTED—A DYER and BLEACHER and a FIRST CLASS ENGINEER for a Local Mill. None but experienced men should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 3051 A, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C 9340

WANTED by well established Fire and Marine Insurance Company, a competent person to act as BILL COLLECTOR. Only those who are in a position to furnish security need apply. Apply giving particulars of experience to Box No. 3046, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C9329

WANTED—URGENTLY—Really influential CANVASSERS for the sale of proprietary patent medicines of a well known firm. Good pay and commission to those that can guarantee good business. Apply Box No. 3049, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 216

WANTED—Willing worker, (either sex) stenographist preferred, must be able to join early. Apply personally with original testimonials to AMALGAMATED SOCIETY of Railway Servants, 15 Victoria Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R 210

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS ENGINEER and an ASSISTANT SPINNING MASTER for a Spinning Mill in Rajputana. Only those who have previous experience need apply. Apply to Box No. 3026, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R169

WANTED—One EUROPEAN CONFECTIONER, one EUROPEAN SALESMAN, one EUROPEAN SALESWOMAN for Cafe Royal, Murree. Apply stating terms, nationality, previous experience, married or single. The PROPRIETOR, Cafe Royal, Murree.
A C9291

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for the Moradabad Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited. Moradabad. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Lala. Alakh Dhari, Managing Agent, Amballa.
A C 9302

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ASSISTANT TEA Shree Ranjitsinhji High Scho. Baria from experienced Under-graduates o Matriculates. Candidates should apply with testimonials stating salary expected, and other particulars regarding themselves. MOTILAL L. PAREKH, Divan, Baria State, Camp Dudhia, 30th April, 1921.
A C 9279

REQUIRED URGENTLY—A POLITICAL SECRETARY in his Highness' Government. (2) Salary up to Rs. 1,800 per month. (3) Free furnished quarters. (4) Must have thorough knowledge of English and of drafting official letters. (5) Hindi and Sanskrit qualifications will be preferred. Appointment will be guided in all respects by State Rules. (7) Applications must be accompanied with photographs without which they will not be considered. Apply before 15th May to:—The PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. Sri Sewai Maharaj Dev, Alwar.
A 9244

SITUATION WANTED.

MINING ENGINEER Ph. D. Sc., F.I.A Sc., London certificated wants billet immediately vast Theoretical practical qualifications. Reply to Box No. 3033, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B C 9297

WANTED by an Expert and Certified Accountant, well-versed in Mills Export, Import and such other Account lines, a side job of writing up, or checking of Accounts etc., before 11 a.m. or after 6 p.m. Apply Box No. 3029, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R178

HOUSE & FLATS TO LET.

MUBARAK MANZIL—TO BE LET.—A spacious BUNGALOW, upper floor only at Reynolds Road, Byculla Club Back Road, Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA AND CO., Kharek Bazar, near Masjid Station, or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
C R 195

TO BE LET—FOR POONA SEASON, In Civil Lines near Bund Gardens, commodious BUNGALOW with electric fittings, with a Cottage attached. Outhouses, garage, etc. Apply Box No. 3025, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R. 165

TO BE LET.—Ready for Immidiate occupation, FLATS, well fighted and aired in premises attached to Sir Harkinsondas Hospital, New Charni Road, also Godowns. Apply TOOLSIDAS TRIBHOWANDAS, Esq., Fur shotum Building, opposite Royal Opera House, New Queens Road.
C R 162

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—SHOPS at Girgaum, New Charni Road, on Tram lines for stores, etc. Rent Rs. 150 per month. Inquire within, opposite Aerograph Building.
C R159

TO LET—Two fine BUNGALOWS in one compound with all conveniences, good water, three minutes' drive from Malad or Kandivali Station. Please communicate with Box No. 3048, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R214

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR 538, Ratan Vila POONA, Eight Bed Rooms, Hall, Office, Dining, Kitchen, Stores, Out-houses, Spacious, Garden. Apply P P. Kapadia, 73, Apollo Street, Bombay or D. J. WRITER. Sachapir Street, Poona.
C R 187

BOARD & ROOMS, ETC.

TO LET—One Spacious ROOM with separate W.C. and Bathroom and Water Tap at Cheera Bazar. Rent Rs. 40 monthly. Apply to CALCUTTA SWEETS CO., 223, Cheerabazar.
E C9338

TO BE LET—Three large offices in Medows Street, very centrally located, suitable for a big firm. Also one Godown in the same vicinity. For rent and inspection please apply to THE BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY, 47-49, Medows Street, Fort.
E C9344

TO BE LET—Ground and upper floors of a newly built spacious building at Ballard Pier for immediate entry or from first June. Rents according to area required not less than 2,500 square feet. For inspection and rent please apply to THE BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY, 47-49, Medows Street, Fort. Tel. No. 156.
E C9345

TO BE LET—A very decent furnished up-to-date ground floor of a bungalow with a good compound, situated near Cumballa Hill for one year only from June next. For inspection and other particulars please apply to THE BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY, 47-49, Medows Street. Tel. No. 156.
E C9344

TO BE LET—First upper floor of a bungalow in Malabar Hill open on all sides and commanding full sea view on the West, and fitted with all latest Sanitary, arrangements. Accommodation 2 bed rooms with attached bath and dressing rooms, a large drawing and a dining room, an open terrace, Ante-room, kitchen, 3 servants' quarters, and garage. For rent, inspection and other particulars please apply to THE BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY, 47-49, Medows Street, Fort.
E C9345

PROPERTIES WANTED.

SITE WANTED in central position in Bombay for small workship approximate area 1,000 sqr. yards. Apply Box No. 3034, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G C 9300

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE. Apply Box No. 60 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
G

FOR SALE—A running chemists business in Girgaon, Central position. Owner retiring. No brokers. Enquiries to Box No. 3047, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R 212

HAMBURG MERCHANT with first class references and connections prepared to accept sole agency for first class houses only for sale of Indian products in Europe and buying of European Merchandise for India. Apply Box No. 3044, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G C9320

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

VICTORIA with horse and harness FOR SALE.—Price Rs. 1,250. Owner going home. Apply T. G. S. LITTLE, Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co, 24, Esplanade Road.
J C9319

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES.

GRAND RAFFLE OF MOTOR CAR, &c.—Please apply for books of eleven Tickets to Messrs. HASAN & Co., Indore Residency.
J A R 205

FOR SALE—New MOTOR—LORRY for Passenger or Transport. Best German make Mannesmann Mulag 3½ Tons 45 H. P. 13 miles per hour Complete with hood, lights, accessories, Bosch magnetos, etc. Inspection and trial arranged. Price Rs. 15,000. Apply to TRIVEDI & CO., 201, Hornby Road, Bombay. Tel. No. 561.
J A R 166

FOR SALE—A 40/50 H.P. ROLES ROYCE Exhibition Model. Seven seater. Touring body by Barker. Fully equipped. In tip top condition. Price Rs. 30,000. Please apply to Mr. Shivji Sojpar Duila c/o Messrs. SHAMJI HEMRAJ & Co., 117/118, Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street, between 3 and 4 p.m.
I A R 185

BOOKS, STAMPS.

FOR SCHOOL.—BOOKS AND STATIONARY only apply to GANGADHAR AND BHASKAR Friends, Students' Booksellers and Stationers, Bombay No. 2. Commission allowed to students, 5 per cent. and to teachers 10 per cent.
L C 9298

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S College of Commerce. A new batch of Students wishing to be prepared for General Commercial and Specialized Banking Courses for Examination in 1922, is being enrolled. Enrollment for the Government Diploma in Accountancy Course is proceeding. Apply immediately Great Western Hotel Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
R 188

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes" Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A small consignment of 110 VOLT CEILING FANS and also some CARBONS. Please apply to Messrs. SHAMJI HEMRAJ & CO., 117/118 Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay.
N P 986

FOR SALE—Large quantity of DEAL WOOD, baling planks, Empty Inks Casks. Immediate Delivery. Apply to Box No. 70 "Bombay Chronicle."
N

FOR SALE—About 80 lbs. of Best English make Greaves' Eagle Brand superior Oaktanned Leather Belting 2½ inches. Apply to Box No. 50 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N

FOR SALE—20,000 square yards piece of valuable land at Borivli, adjoining Railway Line. Four minutes walk from Station Suitable for factory, etc., for particulars apply to Box No. 3040, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle."
N R203

LOST & FOUND.

LOST in tramcar yesterday morning one Underwood PORTABLE TYPEWRITER No. 4672 between Museum and Reay Road Junction via Princess and Victoria Docks. Finder will be rewarded. Apply Box No. 3051 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P.B. C 9342

LOST—Public are hereby informed that one share of The Akola Cotton Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd., No. 140, has been LOST or MISPLACED. Agents have been informed to issue a duplicate certificate. Any one dealing with this share will do so at his own risk. DEVKISON GOCULJI, Mumbadevi, Bombay.
PB C9334

REWARD RS. 100—LOST, one black tin hat box containing Silver Goods on 9-5-21 on the Platform of Victoria Terminus after the arival of Poona Express. The above reward will be given to the person who will hand over the box with contents, at, my address, viz:—MORARJI GOKULDAS DEOJI, Near Kenedy Bridge, Girgaum.
P B R 209

PHOTOGRAPHY.

FOR a Photo of yourself or your family group taken in your own compound? Please write to T. HIRJI, 58, Sandhurst Road, Abdula Mansion, Bombay. Bromide, ½ dozen prints; Locket Rs. 1-8-0; Quarter, Rs. 2-4-0; Cabinet, Rs. 4-8-0; Full Size, 8½ by 6½, Rs. 8-0-0. Enlargements carefully executed.
PC

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—Fifty thousand rupees PARTNER with in profitable business. Apply Box No. 3046, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R 211

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOR SALE.—Glass cloths, Duster cloths, Kitchen towels with the respective names interwoven 24" x 24" hemmed ready for use. Reduced Price Rs. 8-8-0 per doz. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT.
T C9314

FOR SALE—Heavy and medium weight suiting a limited stock to clear at the uniform rate of Re. 1 per yard. Cuttings not sent. State colour and pattern required. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED, (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT.
T C9318

FOR SALE—BED SHEETS, made of finest American cotton, bleached, hemmed and ready for use, 58" by 72" Rs. 15-4-0 per pair of, 72" wide Rs. 3-3-0 per yard, 100" wide Rs. 4-7-0 per yard. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED, (Late Basel Mission Industrials), CALICUT.
T C 9316

GENTS' SUITINGS for hot weather "Lusitania Tussor" Cloth specially manufactured for the Company. Piece for one suit complete (8 Yards) Rs. 10 only. Apply to the AGENTS, INDO-LUSITANIA RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT Co., Ltd., 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
T C9296

FOR SALE—The Famous "Basel Mission" suitings, dress materials, ginghams, table, bed and toilet linen at heavily reduced prices. Wholesale trade inquiries solicited. Respectable and energetic Indentors required in unrepresented districts. Liberal terms offered. Apply to THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) Head Office, Calicut MALABAR.
T C9312

FOR SALE—GAMMETER MULTIGRAPH No. 4, prints innumerable typewrite copies, etc. Rebuilt Oliver No. 5 with B. S and Tab Rs. 170. Slightly used Blick Portable with T. case Rs. 100. Secondhand Oliver Rs 100. Brand New Fox Standard and Portable Typewriters Eureka and Tagger Ribbons Carbons. Repairs a speciality. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road opposite Messrs. COX & Co. Fort.
T

RUPEES 165 will bring you improved model of 7 lbs. Fox Portable Typewriter equipped with all modern devices and compact carrying case. List price Rs. 220. Why buy a second-hand Typewriter when we offer you a brand new typewriter for this price? Take opportunity of our special introductory low price. We have very few left now and this offer will never be repeated. Buy to-day from Sole Agents: THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4869.

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	Rs.
National Portable No. 3 with Case	125
Remington 7, 2 Cols., Rs. 120, Oliver 3...	125
Empire 2, Rs. 150, Sun, Back Spacer	150
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new ...	190
Yost 30, Latest, Brief, little used	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 210, 240	27
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 225, 11, Policy.	2
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, Brief ...	3..
Underwood 5, new, used few days	325
Remington 10, new, used few days	375
L. C. Smith 5, Rs. 250, American Rebuilt	275
Oliver 9, American Rebuilt, Brief ...	275
Royal No. 5, Visible, 2 Cols., B. Spacer.	175

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CINEMA FOR SALE.—A well paying Cinema on Bunder Road, Karachi, built in 1918, for sale apply to AHMED HUSEIN and Co., Khadas, Mandvi Post, Bombay.
T R182

FOR SALE—Our famous glass towelling, white soft, 24" wide Re. 0-12-0 per yard. Hemmed towels 24" x 36" Rs. 9-2-6 per doz. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT.
T C9317

FOR SALE—Finest damask table cloths, bleached ready for use 6½ x 6½ Rs. 10 each, All sizes available. Napkins to match 22" x 22" Rs. 10-12-0 per doz. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT.
T C9313

FOR SALE—Red or blue checked glass towelling, superior quality 24" wide Re. 0-15-0 per yard. Hemmed towels 24" x 36" Rs. 11-12-0 per doz. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT.
T 9315

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Himalaya Assurance Co., Ltd., that their Agents, Messrs. Desai & Co., of 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, ceased accepting fresh business on behalf of the Company from the 5th April, 1921.

MANAGING AGENTS.
5, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.
R715

NOTICE.

MESSRS. SABNIS & GOREGAOKER, Solicitors, beg to inform their clients that they have removed their office from Nos. 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, to the first floor of The Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, from the 10th instant.
C9337

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RATTONSEY TRICUMDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to buy the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Inami land or ground of which the present Inamdars are the Trustees of the Wadia Trust Settlement together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Vile Parle, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, containing by admeasurement (1,124) eleven hundred and twenty-four square yards or thereabouts bearing Entry No. 522, S. No. 186 and Pot Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 20 being part or portion of the land belonging to the Vendor admeasuring 5,654 square yards and bearing Entry Nos. 2596, 2598, 2600, 2602, 2604, 2622 and Survey No. 186, Pot Nos. 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, Survey No. 187, Pot No. 1 and Pot No. 20, Falni No. 9 and Survey No. 188, Pot No. 3, and bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the East and North by the property of Joseph S. Aras, on or towards the West by Ghod Bunder Road and on or towards the South by the land belonging to Motichand Raghunath.

Dated this 11th day of May, 1921.

THAKORDAS NANABHAI MERCHANT,
for Messrs. Captain and Vaidya,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C9343

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Royal Yakuti
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT—(Kathiawar). India.

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OR
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Note quickly and visit our old shop to buy Saffron, Musk, Amber, Baras—Kapur—Myrrabolams—Momial Silajit—Kisar dresses, etc.
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Present
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK A SUPERB GOLDWYN PHOTOPALY
"A Perfect Lady"
(5 parts—5000 feet.)
Featuring the pretty Star
MADGE KENNEDY
A Drama with very amusing incidents
Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
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(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

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Present the Second "Select Oriental Films" Masterpiece.
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The Great Devotional Story of Hindu life and Aspiration produced by Eugenio De Liguoro

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The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
Lamington Road
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RUTH ROLAND
Ruth of the Rockies
Episode No. 11 The Fatal Diamond
pEisode No. 12 The Secret Orders
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News of the World
BULLIVEG'S TRAVELS
Cartoon
QUEENS UP
E. POLAND COMIC
TIMES
7. 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Daily
MATINEES Bank Holiday & Saturday at 5 p.m. and Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

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The Best Insecticide Ans, 11 per tin
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BEWARE OF IMITATORS
Alwaysuse our
World-Renowned Hair Oils
Reg. No. 1
Pari Chhap, Nagar, Narangi, Aula and Kapci As. Eight and Rupee one per bottle
Try to make your eyes like Electric light
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World-renowned Real Pearl Surma

RED SURMA
It cures all sorts of eye diseases and also stys, Soreness, Opthalmic irritis, Cataract spots, etc., and makes eye cool and brilliant Rs. 50 per one Tola. Sample bottle Re 1. (one only.)
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with prudence for purse.)
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APIOL & STEEL PILLS
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Wonderful Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them. See a Chemist. Pills. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free from Martin's Chemists, 283 Dhurrumtolla Street, CALCUTTA.

OPTIMISM
as a philosophy is of value to the People who cultivate it. Those who have a way of looking on the bright side of things—of seeking for the best in life are indeed happy in themselves and a delight to their fellows. Their influence is stimulating and invigorating; their presence tends to the promotion of geniality and goodwill. It is however, well to remember that a sane optimistic outlook may be clouded by indifferent health. The state of the digestive organization, for example, frequently exercises a depressing influence upon the mind, and the outlook is affected accordingly. Dyspeptic conditions bring dark days—days of gloom and frequently of despondency. On the other hand a healthy appetite facilitates the discovery of an open horizon and a brighter view. The importance of maintaining the tone of the digestive system is generally recognised, and it should be universally known that one of the best medicinal aids towards this end is Beecham's Pills. Depression and despondency in so far as they are caused by disordered digestion, may be speedily dispelled by using
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
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2

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CENT PER CENT
by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.
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N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be Adduced?

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Indian Silks, Saris, Scarves Opera-cloaks, Shoe-brocades, tissues, table-centres, purses, brassware, rare Pictures
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ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

Seven Per cent Loan.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber has replied to the letter of Mr. Cook, Secretary to the Finance Department, Government of India, regarding the recently issued 7 per cent. loan. One of the fundamental queries of Mr. Cook was in what manner the new issue would affect the Indian Government securities as alleged by critics of the Government. The Committee observed that if the Government of India decided to borrow on a basis, which meant a net charge on the revenue, of 7 per cent. without any credits under the Indian Income-tax or super-tax, it will be legitimate to infer that the needs of the Government must be so urgent that they could afford to give away not only 6 per cent. income-tax free but 7 per cent. Indian income-tax and super-tax free. It is plain and obvious even to a tyro in finance that the issue of the new loan is just as if it were a 7 per cent. loan income-tax free raised in India. If such an issue was raised in India at the present moment the whole of it would be taken up in as short a time as the issue was taken up in England. Not only this but the English investor himself is satisfied to-day with a gross yield of about 6 per cent. as is clearly seen from the results of the recent loans by the four corporations, Birmingham and Liverpool and the City of Auckland loans. In explanation apparently of this Mr. Cook says that the credit of India is not so strong in England as it is in this country itself. But surely the credit of India is higher than that of any colonial Governments. If the New Zealand Government can raise a loan on 6 per cent. there is no reason why the Government of India who has a far higher credit and with a far more satisfactory state of their finances, cannot raise an issue on the same or even better terms. The Committee of the Chamber put it with justifiable bitterness when they observed that they deprecate any attempts now to shield this financial error of the Secretary of State and his advisers through which Indian tax-payers interests have been sacrificed for the benefit of particular interests in the London publicists that the London financial interests always dominate the Indian interests with regard to all questions appertaining to this country. Time after time a protest has been raised against this in vain. It was expected that the so-called reformed regime would change this state of things and give more powers in the hands of the Government of India and the Indian legislatures. Instances however like this raising of the 7 per cent. loan show that no alteration is effected with regard to the autocractic powers exercised by the Secretary of State in relation to India nothwithstanding the fatuous [illegible] about fiscal autonomy [illegible] Secretary of State [illegible] agitation kicked up by Lancashire against the 11 per cent. import duty is but one of the few instances where the Secretary of State has mustered up courage to rise superior to the interests around him in defence to the interests of the people of India of which he is Trustee.

Powers of The Legislative Assembly.

Several members of the Legislative Assembly waxed eloquent over their performances in that Assembly and the so-called changed angle of vision shown by the officials. It was particularly sickening to read the manner in which member after member rose in the Legislative Assembly in its concluding sessions to pay fulsome compliments to the Hon. Mr. Hailey and his department for what members were pleased to call their reasonable attitude in meeting half-way the popular demands. Frankly speaking, we cannot understand the mentality of these people. The reason perhaps for this mentality is that we are so long accustomed to being 'Johookum' and being driven from pillar to post by the Government that we have got the habit of considering that the real attitude of the people of India and their representatives should be to stand in an eternal supplicating posture with an eternal cry of Hallooja! Members of the Legislative Assembly like Dr. Gour for instance, think that the Government of India officials have done something wonderful in meeting even to a slight extent the wishes of members of the Legislative Assembly who represented nobody. If one goes deeper, however, he will find that all this meeting half-way and all this talk of achievements of non-official members is, more or less like mirage. Take for instance the 7 per cent issue. The Hon. Mr. Hailey definitely said that the sum they wanted to raise in England would be £5 millions. Even with regard to this he gave an impression that it would be with difficulty that the Secretary of State would be able to raise the required amount. This sum is exceeded by 50 per cent by the Secretary of State without any further reference to the Legislative Assembly. The Committee of the Chamber, therefore, well asked whether the action of the Secretary of State was in consonance with the new powers given to the Legislative Assembly under the Government of India A[illegible]

A Leade[illegible] the Blind.

The Investors Review of England is always a bold and uncompromising champion of the financial interests of the British people and has no fear in boldly protesting against the financial vagaries of the powers-that-be. Mr. Austen Chamberlain who succeeded Mr. Bonar Law as leader of the Coalition mob in the House of Commons is vigorously attacked by this Journal in a recent issue as a leader of the blind. His recent handling of the Income-tax was due probably to a notion that he would ring as much out of the lower and middle classes as to enable him to relieve the wealthy of the intolerable excess profits duty. The "Investors Review" observes that his success will mean the permanent impoverishing of tens of thousands of his fellow-citizens and the progressive ruin of the goodly number. The Journal writes with regard to this and with regard to the absolute lack of common-sense furnished by the wine duties and duty on Havanna Cigars that in fact that "a man in the position of the Chancellor of the Exchequer should commit blunders of this kind, revealing such crass ignorance and stupidity in ordinary business, is enough to make us despair of the future." The journal adds that if anything is to save the nation now it is stern wisdom and perspicacity in handling its financial liabilities. We wonder what the "Investors Review" would say, if it were placed in real possession of the facts, of the handling of the financial questions by the Government of India. The way in which losses of crores of rupees have been inflicted upon the Indian people, taxes have been increased and the financial machi[illegible] [illegible]1921 [illegible]1/4 [illegible]272 1/2 [illegible]272 1/2 [illegible]£175 [illegible] direction given to the Governments financial policy. It is vitally essential that both the Home and Finance Portfolios should change hands for it was the officials in charge of these two Portfolios who, more than anybody else, are responsible for the present situation.

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Great Western Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

Liverpool, 6th May, 1921

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	
" " Sales of East Indian	500
" " Imports	

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Egyptian F G F Spot Limited Request	8 36
Sakels	17 00
New York, 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) May	13 70
July	13 10
Oct.	13 80
New Orleans 10 a. m. May	12 38
July	12 80

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 5th May, 1921

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	14.000
Exports to Great Britain	
" to Comment	8.000
Futures at New York May	12.68—19
July	13 15—22
Futures at New York Oct.	13.78—16
Spot Cotton at New York	12 95—20
" Orleans	11.63 Unchgd.

Tone of Spot Cotton:—

Future at New Orleans— July	12.71—18
Oct.	13.34—16
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality.)	515.16
Demand Bills	397.25
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mened.	99.1/2
Do. Foreign	61.7/8

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 6th May 1921.

M G Bengal Good	—	—	4 40
" Fully Good	—	—	4 90
" Fine	—	—	5 15
Bhownuggar, Good	—	—	—
" Fully Good	—	—	—
" Fine	—	—	—
No. 1 Oomra Good	—	—	5 40
" Fully Good	—	—	5 90
" Fine	—	—	6 15
M G No 1 Oomra Good	—	—	—
" Fine	—	—	—
" Broach Good	—	—	7 05
" Fully Good	—	—	7 30
" Fine	—	—	7 55
" Scinde, Good	—	—	4.28
" Fully Good	—	—	4.78
" Fine	—	—	5 03

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 6th May, 1921

Months	To-day's Price.
May	8 10—12
June	8 32—10
July	8 36—9
Aug.	8 46—8
Sept.	8 55—8
Oct.	8 63—8
Nov.	8 69—8
Dec.	8 74—7
Jan.	8 77—8
Feb.	8 81—8
Mar.	8 59—8
April	8 56—8

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 6th May, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
May	15 80—65
June	15 65—55
July	15 50—45
Aug.	15 50—45
Sept.	15 60—55
Oct.	15 70—65
Nov.	15 80—75
Dec.	15 80—75
Jan.	15 80—75

MONEY MARKET.

London, 5th May, 1921

Rentes 3%	56 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/4
" 2 months hence	34 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—	
Small Supplies	Quiet
Discount, Bank of England Rate	6 1/2 %
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	59 16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 5/8
" " " 6 "	7
Bar Gold (per oz)	—
Interest day to day loans	4 1/2
" 7 day Market loans	4 7/8

Since 28th Ulto.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, 6th May, 1921.

Month	
May	8.03
June	—
July	8.34
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	8 62
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	8.78
Feb	—
Mar.	—
April	—

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 7th May, 1921

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June, Sellers	26/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July, Sellers	28/6
Fine White Ja[illegible] June-Jul[illegible]	26/9
[illegible] M B [illegible]	272 1/2
[illegible]	272 1/2
[illegible]	£175
Rentes 5%	45

DISCOUNTS.

Bank Bills 3 m/st	59 16
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 5/8
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	5 5/8
" " " 6 m/st	7

EXCHANGE.

London, 7th May, 1921.

On London in Paris	Not Quoted
In Italy	277 95
In Germany	2263 00

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 07
Christiania	25 86
Amsterdam	11 20 1/2
Switzerland	22 32
Belgium	47 83
Athens	68 25

New York, 7th May, 1921.

Demand Bills	398 00

WHEATS.

London, 6th May, 1921

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs.	
— — Cargo Sellers	£73/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs.	£72/6
ARGENTINE PLATE—78 kg.	£76
AUSTRALIAN F A Q.	
— — Grades A	£71
— — B	£65
Choice White Karachi, Afloat.	£75

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14 1/2
Hongkong Bank	£98
National Bank	£39

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris—Francs—50 30 Unchgd

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 °/. 1960/90	£71 3/8 Unchgd
Victory Bonds 4 °/.	£79 1/4—1/8
War Loans 5 °/. 1929/47	£87 11/16—1/16
Consols 2 1/2 °/.	£46 3/4—1/8
Rupee Paper 3½ °/.	£36 1/2 Unchgd
Indian Stock—3½ °/. Sterling Loans	£56 3/4 "
Government Securities 3 °/.	£49 1/4 "

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July	10 1/4
Tone:—	
Plantation First Latex Crepe May,	—10
Tone:—Steady	

METALS.

London, 5th May, 1921

English best Selected Copper	£72
Standard Copper G. M. O.	£72 5/8
Copper Brasiers	£115
Yellow Metal	£9 3/4
Hard Spelter	£20 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£27
Tin Block	£170

SEEDS.

London, 5th May, 1921

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold May-June, Quoted	£17 1/2
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	—
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June,	£15 1/4
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June,—	£18
TONE OF LINSEED:— Firmly Held	
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) May-June, Paid	£15 1/4
Do June-July, Paid	£15 3/8
Do July-August, Paid Good Trade	£15 1/2
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) May-June, Sellers	£ 10 1/2
TORIA RAPESEED:—April-May, Sellers	£ 18 1/2

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 9th May, 1921

May	12 71—2
July	13 11—2
October	13 66—3

Liverpool, 9th May, 1921

May	8 03—2
July	8 33—3
October	8 57—6
January	8 69—8

London, 9th May, 1921

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 3/4	Dull
Bar Silver Spot	35 1 8	Steady
Bar Gold	103/3	Quiet

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p. m.)

Bombay, 10th May, 1921.

	Rs.
Fully Good Broach April/May, July/August,	Closed.
Fully Good Bengal May,	Closed.
" " July,	Closed.
Fine Oomra May,	Closed.
" July,	Closed.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

May 10.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July/August at Rs. 321, and declined till Rs. 319. It then steadily advanced till Rs. 324 the rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 322½. The market finally closed at Rs. 323½ for July/August and Rs. 297 for April/May. The market at Colaba was closed for forward business.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain easier yesterday. About 2,000 Bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 10th May, 1921.

Fully Good Broach	April-May,	300
" " "	July-Aug.	325
Fully Good Bengal	May,	220
" " "	July,	232
Fine Oomra's	May,	262
" "	July,	379

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 10th May, 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good	Good	
M.G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	245	230	215	
M.G. Oomra's No. 4	277	267	252	—
M.G. Central P. No. 1	312	302	287	—
M.G. Central P. No. 2	297	287	272	
M.G. Broach	310	300	285	
M.G. Punjab American	337	322	307	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 9th May, 1921

Cotton	13165	Bales
Wheat	12516	Gwts
Linseed	2394	
Rape, etc.	Nil	
Gingellyseed	1164	
Poppyseed	23	
Groundnuts	521	
Castorseed	306	
Rice	32260	
Myrabollams	4344	
Cottonseed	1686	
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	5553	
Juwar	2169	
Masur	Nil	
Barley	2008	
Bajra	1597	
Coal	2385	Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

May 10.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-4-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 91-11-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/3-9/16.
D. D. on London 1/3-19-3-2.
3 M/st. D. A. 1/4.
D. D on Paris Frcs. 300.
3 M/st. D. A. Frcs. 335.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 186.
60 D/st. D. P. O. Rs. 181.
London Silver spot D. 35-1/8d.
London Silver forward D. 34½d.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 81-8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 100.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 69.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 94.
3 1/2 per cent. Paper 57-4.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 62.

SHARES.

Market closed weak owing to speculators selling.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2,150, By. Cotton 1,060, By. Dyeing 3,485, Century 1,220, Cent. India 3,695, Colaba Land 2,480, Crescent, 590, Currimbhoy 1,365, David 1,515 xd., Fazulbhoy 1,650, N. Finlay 975, Ind. Bleaching 170 xd., Ind. Malwa 575, Kasturchand 170 xd., Kohinoor 3,085, New Great 790, Pearls 1,490, Phoenix 1,080, Shapurji 325, Simplex 1,060, Swadeshi 3,865, Swan 960, Swadeshi 3,865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 695, By. Burma 642/8, By. Burma N. I. 170 perm., Bt. Burma Petrol 15/8, By. Tramway 127/8, By. Steam 307/8, Bundi Cement 44 Ind. Cement 392, Katni Ord 307/8, Katni Defd. 1,485, New India Ins. ans 8 dis, Shahrajpur 30/8, Tata Ord 122/8, Tata Defd. 622/8 23/8, Scindia Steam 18 dis.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 10th May, 1921.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/3 9/16
Bank Demand	1/3 19/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-4 0
Fcs. Demand	291 1/2
American Dollars	389
Hongkong Dollars	203
Shanghai	267
Japan	186
Singapore	179

Market:— Steady

METALS.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily [illegible]

May 1921.

	Per Maund	Rs. a. p.
Brass	3/4	83 12 0
Do.	1	85 8 0
Do.	1 1 4	85 8 0
Do.	1 1/2	85 0 0
Do.	1 3/4	86 8 0
Do.	2	87 8 0

COPPER RATES.

10th May 1921.

Copper		84 0 0
Do.	1/	99 8 0
Do.	1¼	100 0 0
Do.	1 1/2	100 8 0
Do.	1¾	100 0 0
Do.	2/	94 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		—
Panch teka Joint		26 8 0
Copper English Bars		55 0 0
Brass-Bars		36 8 0
Lead		54 12 0

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WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations 6 p. m. 10th May, 1921. Bazaar Terms

Bazaar Rates.

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	69	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-80	69	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bengia	70	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	0	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11	4	0
Teaseed, White 85-15	75	0	0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	70	0	0
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	68	0	0
Teaseed, Black	62	0	0
Poppyseed White	12	8	0
Groundnuts	70	0	0
Mowraseed	7	8	0
Barley	49	0	0
Castorseed	48	0	0
Vrar Cotton Seeds Ready	45	0	0

Forward		Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May		9	9	3
Wheat June-July		—		
Wheat Aug.-Sept		9	11	6
Wheat Oct.-Nov.		—		
Linseed May		14	7	6
Linseed, Sept.		14	14	0
Linseed Dec.		—		
Rapeseed April-May		—		
Rapeseed J[illegible]-July		—		
Teaseed Gajar 85-15	Dec. Jan.	—		
Teaseed Gajar 75-25	Dec. Jan.	—		
Teaseed Gajar 50-50	Dec. Jan.	—		
Wheat June-July		—		
Wheat Aug.-Sept		—		
Wheat Oct. Nov.		—		
Linseed Sept.		—		
Linseed Dec		—		

MILL STORES.

May 10.

No important fluctuations were evidenced in the market. The tone was quiet. Demand for Healds and Reeds has rather increased this week. Home quotations are almost firm, excepting Oldham Bandings which have shown further decline by a penny per lb.

Quotations.
Healds Rs. 3-8.
Reeds, Rs. 0-5-0.
Roller Cloth K Rs. 12-0-0.
Clearer Cloth Rs. 10-0-0.
Pickers 4 Rs. 70-0-0.
Picking Bands Rs. 2-10-0.
Drop Box Pickers Rs. 12-0-0.
Fillets Def and Cy. Rs. 1-13-0.
Slubbings Rs. 50.
Pawings Rs. 37.
Run Bandings Rs. 1-12-0.

SPORTING NEWS.

KEMPTON PARK JUBILEE HANDICAP.

WON BY PARAGON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., May 10.

The Kempton Park Jubilee Handicap was run to-day, and resulted as follows:—

Sir E. Paget's Paragon 1
Mr. F. Straker's Blue Dun 2
Mr. Sol Joel's Soranus 3

Nineteen ran.—Won by a head, a length separating the second and third.

Betting:—100 to 8 against Paragon, 10 to 1 against Blue Dun and 10 to 1 against Soranus.

Abbots Trace led at the first furlong post then Paragon made the running followed by Abbots Trace, Orpheus and Blue Dun. Entering the straight Paragon came on from Blue Dun, Abbots Trace and Soranus and, resisting a strong challenge from Blue Dun, won a fine race.

Imaginaire Swynburn and The Alder did not run. Otherwise the runners were the same as given in the list of probables.

TENNIS HARD COURT TOURNAMENT.

FYZEE BROTHERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

In the Lawn Tennis Hard Court Championships at Hurlingham A. A. Fyze reached final by defeating Ritchie 6/3, 2/6 6/2 in the semi-final. He had previously beaten Major G. R. Ashton, from India, who has created a favourable impressi 6/3, 6/2. An opinion is generally expressed here that Brothers Fyzee merit a invitation from Jacob to participate in India's Davis Cup trial matches. Brothers Fyzee reached semi-finals in Doubles wher they lost to Ritchie and B. Norton 6/4, 7/9, 2/6. Myers and Mrs. Lambert Chambers beat Deane and Mrs. Gracey 10/12, 6/4, 6/2.

DAVIS CUP TEAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

Melbourne.—Clarence Todd has been selected as the Fourth player for the Davis Cup Team.

CABR DGE FRESHMEN'S MATCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

In the Cambridge Freshmen's Match Saravana Muttu (Ceylon) took four wickets for eighty runs.

AUSTRALIANS VS. SURREY.

VISITORS' 325 FOR 6 WICKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., May 10.

The weather was close and showery, but the wicket was in good condition when the match between the Australians and Surrey commenced to-day before 17,000 spectators. The Australians, batting first, had made 325 for six wickets when the stumps were drawn for the day. Collin's score was 158 not out, while Macartney had contributed 87.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET TOUR

OPENING MATCHES.

(From our Own Correspondent)

SALISBURY, Sq. April 14.

The fifteenth Australian team to visit England are due to open their programme at Leicester, on Saturday, April 30th. This is an earlier start than ever before, as far as I can remember. It has fallen to the lot of Leicestershire to be the first opponents of the Australians. Every touring Australian side with the exception of Scott's combination in 1886, has given Leicestershire match, and only once, in 1888, has Leicester won, and then by 20 runs. The following are the results of the matches played up to date between the two sides:—

1878: Australians won by eight wickets.
1880: Drawn.
1882: Australians won by 74 runs.
1884: Australians won by ten wickets.
1888: Leicestershire won by 20 runs.
1890: Australians won by an innings and 64 runs.
1893: Australians won by an innings and 57 runs.
1896: Drawn.
1899: Australians won by 248 runs.

The last named match found Jack Worrall make a score of 100 not out, and when Leicestershire went in to bat a second time, no fewer than seven wickets were down for 4 runs. The eighth wicket, however put on 11 runs, and the innings closed for 28.

1902: The Australians won by seven wickets. Jones and Noble, who had figured in the downfall of the county inning of 1899, were on the war path once again, and got the side out for 51. Woodcock and King bowled unchanged in the first innings of the Australians and dismissed them for 126.

The 1905: Match was drawn. In this match, the Australians were given 247 runs to get in an hour and three-quarters. Thirty overs were bowled. There was one maiden. Trumper made 70 and 168 runs were scored in 105 minutes.

The 1909: Match was drawn after Leicestershire had declared 5 wickets down. Australia wanted 178 to win, and they lost two wickets for 47.

The 1912: Match was drawn. Rain prevented any play on the last day, and probably saved the county from a defeat. Australia led by 110 on the first innings, and had made 68 for two wickets, before stumps were drawn on the Friday night.

Thus of the thirteen matches played, Australians had won 7, Leicestershire 1 and five had been drawn.

SECOND MATCH WITH ROBINSON'S XI.

This match is due to be played at the Old Buckenham Hall, which at one time belonged to Prince Duleph Singh. It was built in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and when the wealthy Australian gentleman possessed it, he spent some £100,000 on the property. The ground is about a dozen miles from Norwich, and 4½ miles from Attleborough. In 1912, the Australians played against an eleven got together by this same gentleman at Norwich, that time when there was a terrible flood at Norwich.

A CHARITY CONCERT.

In aid of one of the funds of the poor Parsi students of the Byramji Jijibhoy College Union, a charity concert was held, last Sunday evening, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, under the presidency of Mr. J. J. Vimadalal when a net income of Rs. 1,000 (after deducting expenses) was declared. An interesting programme of music and display on musical instruments, comic skit, etc., was successfully gone through. "Orchestra" display under the directorship of Mr. Khodaeji was appreciated. One noteworthy feature of the function which was highly appreciated by the audience was the display, by the aid of flash light, of "muscle control" and "posing" by Messrs. Chubb and Karma, pupils of the Tutorial High School, who were trained by Prof. Nowroji B. Bharucha. Mr. Vimadalal in a short speech emphasised on the importance of Parsis paying attention to music and songs which inculcated morals in preference to some undesirable songs of the *Indian stage*.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI.

CHARITABLE PERFOMANCE.

The Gandharva Natak Mandali are going to give to-day a benefit night in aid of the Prof. Karves' Hindu Widows' Home. At the New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road. The "Sanshaya Kollol" will be staged.

WHAT IS A LOTTERY?

With reference to the Press Note issued by the Home Department on the publication of advertisements of unauthorised lotteries the Director of Information gives the following explanatory note on the subject of lotteries. There is a good deal of uncertainty in the lay mind as to what constitutes a lottery. As it is doubtless known, running a lottery is, in law, not confined to selling tickets giving the purchaser a chance of a money prize. A lottery is *any* distribution of prizes "by lot or chance". A tradesman for example who gives away a coupon to every purchaser of goods of a certain value and then gives prizes to the holders of *some* of the coupons is conducting a lottery. But if *all* the customers who purchased goods of a certain amount were given coupons entitling them to prizes all of the *same* value, this would not be a lottery, for the element of "chance or uncertainty" would be absent.

A BOY LOSES LIFE.

SEQUEL TO A HOUSE COLLAPSE.

It will appear from the record of accidents in the city that most of them are due directly or indirectly to the callousness of our 'ever abert' Municipal body—vehicular accidents owing to the unsatisfactory condition of thoroughfares, and mal-gas fatalities owing to the defect on arrangements of drainge these are many and to that may be added the loss of lives owing to house-collapse which again is considerable. The latest accident of the last mentioned nature took place at De Lisle Road on the 29th ultimo, resulting in the death of a Hindu boy and injuries to two Hindu women.

It appears that at about 9 a.m. on the day in question, Hari Vishnu, aged ten years, and the two women, residing at "Kumbar Chawl" went to the bathing place on the first floor of the building when suddenly floor gave way and all the three fell down to the ground They received serious injuries and were removed to the J. J. Hospital and were treated and allowed to go home. Later on Hari got fever and began to grow worse and died yesterday.

Dr Walsh, the Acting Police Surgeon, held a post mortem examination on his body when it was found that the cause of the boy's death was sciptic fever following sciptic infection of the wound on the foot.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

At an inquest held on his body by the local coroner, the jury returned a verdict that the boy died of blood poisoning resulting from injuries sustained by his having been precipitated to the ground floor of a house, on a decayed part of the first floor giving way.

The jury also added that an examination by the Municipality of the house in question seemed necessary.

CHEMICALS.

May 10.

Bichromate of Soda and Potash have shown slight decline in rates. Bleaching had rather an increased demand. Caustic Soda kept quiet. Aniline Salt continued fair. Antimony Salt had comparatively a poor demand. Other chemicals had little worth recording.

COLOUR-MARKET.

May 10.

Quotations:—
Congo-Red Rs. 3-4 to 4-4 per lb.
Magenta Crystals, Rs. 14 per lb.
Malachite Green Rs. 11 per lb.
Methyl Violet. Rs. 8 per lb.
Alizarine. I. P. Rs. 800 per cask.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Rs. 200 per cwt.
Delta Purpurine. Rs. 8 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine. Rs. 5-8 per lb.
Sulper Black. Rs. 2-12 per lb.

KOHINOOR MILL CASE.

63 MEN CONVICTED.

15 ACQUITTED.

WHO WOULD PAY THE FINE?

"MR. KANJI" SAYS THE MAGISTRATE.

At the Girgaon Police Court, Mr. H. P. H. Dastoor, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment on Monday in the case in which Daulata Bhau and 78 other workmen of the Kohinoor Mill, were charged by Superintendent Sullivan with being members of an unlawful assembly rioting and causing grievous hurt on the 12th January, 1921, under certain circumstances, which have already been given publicity to in these columns.

At the early stages the case was heard by Mr. Athavle, then Fifth Presidency Magistrate, but it was transferred from his court to the Girgaon Police Court, on the application of some of the accused to Mr. Aston, the then Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The seventh accused was found to be absent yesterday when judgment was delivered His Worship, therefore, issued a warrant against him and postponed the passing of sentence against him.

Mr. Nariman, pleader for the defence said that there was no need for issuing a warrant against the seventh accused, because Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas had stood surety for all the accused. He learnt that the accused's absence was due to some illness and suggested that it would be better to postpone the day of judgment.

His Worship observed that he did not like to do so, because he had learnt from the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate that Mr. Kanji had raised a question in the local Council regarding the delay of the trial. He would say that the delay was due to the accused's application. However, he was determined to deliver judgment and enquired whether the accused would pay the fine to the extent of Rs. 75.

Mr. Nariman said that such a fine would be exorbitant. In a recent riot case the High Court thought that a fine of Rs. 25 was sufficient and reduced the amount inflicted on the accused.

His Worship said that that was quite a different case.

Mr. Nariman reminded the Court that in that case several police officers had got plasters on their heads and the rioters had defied the Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police and still the fine was reduced.

Mr. KANJI WOULD PAY THE FINE.

His Worship said that the men were not going to pay the amount out of their own pockets, but he thought Mr. Kanji, who had helped them would pay.

Mr. Nariman, having replied in the negative his Worship remarked that Mr. Kanji ought to have now stood by them at the critical moment. His Worship assented to reduce the amount of the fine and delivered judgment.

THE JUDGMENT.

In the course of his judgment the Magistrate stated that there were in all 79 persons placed before the Court on charges under sections 147, 148, 326 and 149 of the I.P.C. viz., "Rioting some of them being armed with deadly weapons and did voluntarily cause grievous hurt with them and with prosecuting of the common object of the unlawful assembly Out of these 79 accused, two of them, viz, No. 60 and 33 died during the course of the trial and the case naturally abated against them Accoused No. 68 was a leper and he was removed to Leper Asylum at an early stage of the case and the police withdrew the case against him. Thus, there were before His Worship 76 persons.

Continuing the Magistrate stated that in the case before him the facts were hardly in dispute. Owing to the millhands' strike last year it was declared by the Millowners' Association that all millhands should be paid higher wages at a certain rate and that they should also receive a bonus in certain proportion according to the number of months put in by them. It was also resolved by the Association that the bonus to the men should be paid to them on or before the 15th of January this year. Some of the mills paid their men the bonus a few days earlier. The accused were working in the Kohinoor Mills and the mill authorities had made arrangements to pay the men their wages and the bonus on the 15th of January. The men according to His Worship, did not like the payment to be deferred so long especially as some of the other mills had paid the bonus to their men long before. The 13th of January being the Mankar Sankrant the men desired that some payment should be amde made to them before that day, as they wanted moneyz to spend on that day. Consequently ont the 12th of January at about 6-30 a.m. a couple of 100 men or so collected outside the mill buildings near the Waste Road. The crowd gradually swelled and at 7 a.m. which was the time when the mill commenced the work. Within 10 minutes, after they started their work, a crowd of 200 or 300 men, mostly belonging to the Weaving Department came in the Spinning Department and compelled the men to stop work. By 7-30 a crowd of about 2,000 men were seen collected to gether near the Waste Shed. The men wanted the mill authorities to pay them their wages and the bonus on that very day. The Manager when informed of this, sent back word to the men that it was impossible to make payments to them on that day. The impossibility according to the Manager consisted in this that the wages of the men and bonus would mean a payment of a lakh of rupees and it would be impossible to draw a cheque for that amount have it cashed and get the amount changed into rupees and small change etc., all in one day. He (the manager) was however willing to issue to the men their tickets on that day and pay them the next working day. This reply did not satisfy the men and they refused to resume their work. The Manager phoned to the Dadar Police Station asking for help. Superintendent Sullivan with a few European Police Officers and about 39 Indian Constabulary arrived on the scene. That was about 8 a.m. Mr. Sullivan kept the Indian Constabulary outside, with the exception of a few men, who were kept inside the mill compound near the large main gate, while European Officers went and sat in the Time-keeper's Office. Till 10-30 a.m. nothing happened. Deputations were sent to the Manager and the same reply was given to them. About that time Mr. Taylor, the representative of the Aegnts of the Mill, came there. The Manager told him what had happened and informed him about the men's demands. He asked the Manager to await telephonic communication from him from the head office. The Manager received a telephonic message from the head office at about 11-15 or so, that it was impossible to comply with their demands and to make payments to them that day. This message was communicated to the men, but the men replied that they would not leave the mill till they got their pay or bonus, and even if they had to remain there the whole night they would do so. The crowd hitherto was very orderly and, though it was true that a girl and a clerk were assaulted early in the morning, the attitude of the crowd on the whole from 6-30 till 11-15 or 11-30 was *very peaceful*. There was no evidence to show how the girl came to be injured, while the slight injury to the clerk was only by a handful of men who suspected him of being a spy. That was a trivial incident.

THE EVIDENCE.

After narrating, at great length, the remaining facts of the case the Magistrate stated that as for the evidence so many suggestions and theories had been put forward on behalf of the accused that it was impossible to state their case with exact precision. Mr. Nariman had chosen to put in a written statement on behalf of accused No. 1 and stated that that was the statement which all the accused wished to make. Briefly stated, it came to this that the crowd was peacefully inclined all along. The Manager's orders *"no work, no meals"* excited their feelings and coupled to that the men inside heard that their women-folk who brought in their meals were roughly handled and molested by the watchmen posted at that gate. That also inflamed the men. Then at 11-40 a.m. the Manager wanted to go to his bungalow to take his lunch. That exasperated some of the men. They were for retaliation. Thus, it was that only about a few of them (a couple of 100 or so) began stoning the Manager.

Without recapitulating what he had stated above, his Worship thought the prosecution witnesses had proved beyond any doubt that the crowd that surrounded the Manager did constitute an unlawful assembly. Even Mr. Nariman admitted that some of the men were for *retaliation*.

The next question he had, therefore, to consider was whether all the accused or any of them were members of that crowd. According to the written statement the accused were in that crowd, but were forced to remain there against their wish. According to the prosecution evidence every one of the accused was not only in that crowd, but taking an active part in it, either by throwing stones, pieces of coal, bricks or bamboos. The accused contended that they could not have dissociated themselves from the crowd as the main gate was closed after 7-30 a.m. He could not accept that statement. There was positive evidence of several witnesses of the police as well as of the mill officials, to show that the gates remained open at least till 10-30 a.m. But even supposing that the gates were closed after 7 30 a.m. and remained so till Mr. Athavle came on the scene, still the accused, if they wanted to dissociate themselves from the 200 rioters, could have easily done so. The mill had a very large compound and they could have withdrawn themselves from the rioters, who had assembled near the Time keeper's Office, to several parts of the compound. There was nothing to prevent them from doing so.

Continuing, the Magistrate stated that as to the grievance of Mr. Nariman, whose case was that the police deliberately charged the accused under a unbailable section and opposed his application for bail before Mr. Athavle on the ground that the Inspector was struck on "the back of the leg" and he sustained injury, whereby he had to keep in bed for about two months.

THE SENTENCE.

As to the punishment, the police pressed the charge and asked for a severe punishment. It was true that as events turned out the injuries received by the Manager and others with the exception of Inspector Hane and the Police Havaldar, were not of a serious nature. At the same time were it not for the prompt action taken by Superintendent Sullivan, the result might have been very disastrous. At the same time, he (the Magistrate) had to take into consideration the length of the trial and the fact that the accused had to go without employment during the course of the trial. The cries of *"Jansé maro"* showed that the attitude of some of the men was mischievous and therefore the ringleaders must be punished severely. He, therefore, sentenced accused Nos. 18 and 50 to two months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each, or in default to suffer one month's further rigorous imprisonment.

As regards the other accused (except Nos. 3, 5, 6, 17, 19, 25, 28, 34, 39, 46, 48, 49, 51, 62 and 78) his Worship convicted them and sentenced them each to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to suffer two months' hard labour. He further ordered that accused Nos. 3, 5, 6, 17, 19, 25, 28, 34, 39, 46, 48, 49, 51, 62 and 78 should be given benefit of the doubt and be accordingly acquitted.

"RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA"

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

The 1st weekly meeting of this Sabha takes place to-day at 4 p.m. (S.T.) "Morar Bagh Kandevadi" all ladies are cordially invited.

The object of founding this Association is the self realization of Indian womanhood through spiritual, intellectual, social and artistic regeneration in accordance with the ideals and traditions of the country. This Sabha was founded on the memorable day of the 13th of April last when one thousand rupees were collected for the Tilak Swarajya Fund out of which the sum of 500 Rs. were given by Banoo Garbasp Captain on behalf of herself and her sisters Banoo Nargis Captain and Perrin Naoroji the granddaughters of the late Dadabhai Naoroji and one hundred and twenty-five members were enlisted in the Sabha.

The programme of to-day's meeting is as follows:—

1. Talk on Indian Music with songs by Atiya Begum.
2. Performance on the Charkha by Ratanben Luxmidas.
3. Life of a Rajput Queen by Tapiben Motiwala.
4. Boycott of foreign diamonds by a Brahmin lady.

ATIYABEUM F. RAHAMEN,

THE ANJUMAN-I-KHUDDAMUN NABI.

A meeting of the members of the Managing Committee of Anjumane Khuddamun Nabi was held on Friday the 6th instant, at 9 p.m. at the dispensary of Hakim Fazle Rahim Saheb at Nagdevi Street.

Shaikh Mohammed Rafee Dehlvi was voted to the chair.

At the commencement of the proceedings of the meeting Mr. Kassam Haji Siddik Khatri read the report and the statement of income and expenditure. The report will be shortly published in the form of a pamphlet. A short summary of the report runs as follows:—About two years have been completed since the establishment of the Anjuman. In the beginning there were a few members on the roll but by the grace of God the members have multiplied at present, which fact is a source of pleasure. At first "Khatam Ceremony" was performed but at the suggestion of its president Molvi Fazlekarim Saheb, supported by seal of the members the Anjuman has been able to meet with the necessary requirements of the Pilgrims. the following members of the Anjuman, Molvi Fazle Karim Saheb, Shekh Mohammed Rafee, Mr. Tarmohammed Ahmed, Mr. Ismail Rokadia, Mr. Haji Hasham Haji Usman Khatri, and Mr. Ibrahim Masalawala regularly attend the docks, at the sacrifice of their precious time, with a view to redress the grievances and to render assistance to the Pilgrims.

The donation received by the above Anjuman amount to Rs. 2,634 12, whereas the expenses incurred are Rs. 1,520-9-3 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,114-2-9 with the treasurer. It is much to be regretted that Mr. Ismail Rokadia, late secretary of the Anjuman who rendered very useful services to the Anjuman has been forced to tender resignation owing to certain engagements .Further it was added by the secretary that the above report had been submitted under the hope that the same would induce the leading rich members of the community to subscribe their mite to the funds of the above Anjuman. The Anjuman unable to render assistance to the Pilgrims freely unless it has a substantial fund on hands.

CARTING AGENTS IN TROUBLE.

CHARGE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed hearing of the case in which Railway Police Inspector Mr. Sathi charged Krishnaji Bhiwaji, Vithal Bhaskar and Gajanand Lele, with criminal breach of trust in respect of bale of cotton twist valued at Rs. 600 to 700.

Mr. J. Patel, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Kirk-Smith, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, whereas Mr. D. A. Tulzapurkar, pleader, appeared for all the accused.

Mr. Thompson, Assistant Goods Superintendent continuing his evidence stated that the loader loaded the goods according to the marks and the number shown in the loading memo and they must agree with the mark and the number of the package. It was difficult to adhere strictly to serial order of the Loading Memo, as the platform was always full of packages. The railway rules did not require a register of consignments to be kept. On the 17th November, 1920, one wagon was loaded for Sholapur and another on the 18th and third one on the 19th November. No packages could be taken out of the station-yard without a gate pass from the goods delivery clerk. He made enquiries of the accused No. 1, the loader and No. 2 the weigher, regarding this case. He showed them the complainant and asked them what their explanation was and took down their statements. No threat of any kind was given to them by the police.

Examined by Mr. Tulzapurkar Mr. Thompson stated that accused No. 1 made his statement in English in answer to questions put by him.

Mr. Atmaram Gopal Dandekar, Carting Agent, Yeshvant Narsing Vaidya, Advice Note Clerk at Sholapur and Dadoo Dharmaji Clerk to Carting Agent were next examined.

The case was further adjourned till Tuesday at 3-30 p.m.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF ONE ANNA.

RS. 25 FINE AND 1 DAY IMPRISONMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sidnath Shewarayan Tram Conductor No. 929 was charged with misappropriating one anna by taking the same from a passenger and not issuing a ticket in exchange.

Mr. Vicaji Barrister-at-Law appeared for the Tramway Company.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that on the 11th of April last just as a passenger was alighting from a tram-car at Girgaon Road, Mr. Nusservanji Manekji Chinoy Tram-Inspector, demanded to examine his ticket. Thereupon the passenger informed him that the accused had taken one anna from him, but had not issued a ticket. The accused was next asked by the Inspector as to why he did not issue a ticket to the passenger, and as he (the accused) could not give him a satisfactory reply, he at once brought the matter to the notice of the Company.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay fine of Rs. 25, or in default to suffer a month's hard labour.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENT.

THURSDAY, May 12.

Warwick Comedy Company opens at the Excelsior Theatre with "Brown Sugar". 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 13.

Western India Football Association: General Meeting at Green's Restaurant, 4-30 p.m.

I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab mail	17 [illegible]	[illegible]
Calcutta Mail (via Jabbalpore)	18 15	1 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8 0	1 30
Madras Mail	8 40	13
Poona Mail	1 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 0	14 15
Poona Express	19 40	7 51
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	21 39

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principle Mail and Express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arrivals	Departures
Bombay–Peshawar Mail	4 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20*
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	1 30	7 12

*NOTE.—"The Down Gujarat Mail does not stop at Grant Road."

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

JAYAKAR—Mr. Anandrao Ramchandra Jayakar, B.A., aged 41 years, the eldest son of the late Rao Bahadur Ram Balkrishna Jayakar of His Majesty's Customs, died of Pneumonia, on the 8th instant at Hyderabad, Deccan. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing widow and a large circle of relatives.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The Mail Steamer Caledonia with the outward Mails of the 28th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Saturday next.

APPELLATE SIDE.

The next Bench for the disposal of ordinary criminal work on the Appellate Side during the Vacation will sit on Tuesday the 31st May, 1921.

MAHATMA GANDHI AT MATUNGA.

Under the joint auspices of the P. W. P. Congress Committee and the Matunga Residents' Association Mahatma Gandhi will deliver a lecture on 'Present Situation' on the 29th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Matunga G. I. P. Ry., The Matunga residents have begun to collect Tilak Swaraj Fund. Those who desire may send their subscription to Mr. Jivraj G. Nansey at Matunga, G. I. P. Ry.

G. WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the 17 members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee members and other workers will be held at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) at the office of the Committee Kumbharwada, Dadar, to go through the remaining portion of the Draft Rules for the District Congress Committee, the organisation of different centres and the proposals for office-bearers. All concerned are requested to be present in time.

THEFT IN ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE.

The most Rev. Father Goodier, Archbishop of Bombay has reported to the Police the theft of a silver watch, valued at Rs. 75, a gold chain, valued at Rs. 100, a pair of brass candle-sticks, valued at Rs. 200, and a box containing six fish-knives and forks, valued at Rs. 100, from his residence between 10 p.m. on the 7th and 6 a.m. on the 8th instant. As absconding hamal is suspected.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The number of live births registered during the week was 416 and compares favourably with the number returned in the 19th week of 1920, which was 329 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1916-20), namely, 352.

The total mortality of the city on the 8th instant was 164 as compared with 121 on the corresponding day of last year and 244 in 1919. There were 9 attacks and 3 deaths from Plague and 3 attacks and no death from small-pox.

The total mortality during the week ending 7th May, viz., 1,217 was 150 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 44.61. The figures for the 19th week of 1920, were mortality 820 and death-rate 43.55; those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1916-20) were mortality 940 and the death rate 49.90.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 68 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 501 against 86 and 532 respectively in the preceding week. 3 notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia were received during the week. Of the total deaths, 304 were among infants under one year of age. 45 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the city.

Cholera caused one attack and one death. Small-pox 32 attacks and 20 deaths and Plague 73 attacks and 54 deaths.

ST. ANTHONY'S INSTITUTIONS.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The Manager of the St. Anthony's Charitable Educational Institutions at Kanara writes to us:—

The above Institutions were established about six years ago for the purpose of training the children of the Kanara backward classes at Honaver. At present the Institutions give education to about 1,500 poor little children of different castes and creeds. The Institutions has no reserved fund. The management depending entirely upon the charities of benevolent Indians. The monthly expenditure amounts to over Rs. 800 per month although every teacher get only a nominal pay for his services.

We need Rs. 2,00,000 in our reserve fund for keeping the schools running and we fully hope that our Indian friends will subscribe liberally for this noble cause and make up the required sum.

The mail steamer Mantua, which left Bombay on the 23rd ultimo, arrived Marseilles on Saturday, the 7th instant.

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In response to numerous enquiries for copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" in which the above article appeared reviewing the Viceroyalty of Lord Chelmsford, a reprint of the same has been issued . . . .

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Wednesday, May 11, 1921.

UNSETTLING THE EAST.

We may take it that the plans which the "Daily Telegraph" has disclosed regarding the resettlement of the Middle East follow closely the lines indicated in Mr. Churchill's report to His Majesty's Government. Two principles, we are told, will underlie the future policy of Great Britain in this quarter of the globe, namely, the establishment of an imperial route from Europe over India to Australia and the organisation of the Middle East "as a chain of native autonomous States amicably related to Britain." Originally, it was also intended, no doubt, that Persia should form an important link in this chain of "autonomous" States, but, as the adage has it, man proposes and Providence disposes; and Persia is no longer in a mood to enter the charmed circle which British diplomacy has drawn for the benefit of Asiatic Nations. In addition to the "Kingdom of the Hedjaz," to be ruled jointly by Shariff Hussein and the Imam of Yeman, two more "independent" Arab States are to be set up, one in Mesopotamia and the other in trans-Jordania, under Emir Feisul and Emir Abdullah, respectively. Palestine and Syria are, of course, to remain directly under British and French rule.

In what way the system of Government in both these countries can be said to conform to the principles underlying the mandatory section of the Covenant of the League of Nations, it is difficult to make out. The Covenant lays down that in the case of (A) class mandates, the people of the mandated territory should be allowed a voice in the selection of the mandatory. So far as we are aware, no opportunity has been given to the people of either Palestine or Syria to declare their free choice. On the other hand, it is plain to the meanest understanding that the British and French have set themselves up in both these countries against the direct wishes of their peoples and relying solely on the strength of their might. In the case of Mesopotamia at least there is to be the farce of "consulting" the Arab notabilities regarding the choice of Emir Feisul as a ruler. We suppose this farce is to be gone through not because the British statesmen are anxious to respect the constitutional procedure under the mandate, but because the local Arabs have some grit in them and have to be mollified. In the case of trans-Jordania, apparently no such farce is to be enacted and Emir Abdullah is to be installed forthwith. The intentions of the Shariffian family regarding the responsibilities which are sought to be thrust on the two Emirs are still unknown. Emir Feisul at least cannot pretend that he is unaware of the attitude of the Muslim world—especially of the Indian Muslim world—towards the part which he and his brother are called upon to play. If they agree to become willing tools in the hands of the enemies of Islam, the entire Muslim world will hold them in utter contempt. But if they are really anxious to promote the welfare of the peoples they will be called upon to "rule," they should make it plain that the States that will be set up shall be autonomous not merely in name but in fact also. From the part which they have been playing since the French annexation of Syria one is rather doubtful of their capacity to withstand the temptations which are being put in their way and which will prevent them from discharging their responsibility to the peoples that may be entrusted to their charge.

It is plain from the "Daily Telegraph's" statement that there is no intention on the part of the British to withdraw either from Mesopotamia or Palestine. On the other hand, they seem to be determined to make their control over both countries stronger than ever. The avowed excuse given for thus pressing the Middle East into the sphere of British control is that unless it is done there will be "anarchy in Mesopotamia, Palestine and Syria, such as those countries had not witnessed for centuries; and this would spread to Egypt and India." But how it is that no question of "anarchy" arose before the British and the French thought fit to take over charge of these territories is left unanswered. The excuse will fail to satisfy impartial judges, especially as other pleas too, less unselfish and honourable, have been put forth by responsible British statesmen in unguarded moments. The scheme adumbrated by Mr. Churchill will never be acceptable to the Muslim world and can only be enforced by the pure might of arms of Great Britain. How long such a dispensation, maintained in the main by British guns and aeroplanes, will last in the face of the awakened spirit of Asia, it is not for us, but for British statesmen to consider.

KOHINOOR MILL CASE.

After nearly four months' trial judgment has at last been delivered by the acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate in the Kohinoor Mill case. During the period two of the accused have died and one was removed to a leper asylum, leaving 76, whose cases had to be disposed of. Mr. H. P. Dastur, the Magistrate, has acquitted fourteen of these and convicted the rest, sentencing two of these later, whom he takes to be the ringleaders, to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, in each case and the remaining 50 accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default, to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment. Now, in regard to the judgment, important extracts from which we publish elsewhere, we confess we are hardly convinced that the guilt of those convicted has been brought home to all of them. We do not challenge the fact that the accused happened to be present in the crowd that had collected outside the mill buildings and from which stones were thrown at the manager of the mill and the police. But this mere fact of presence cannot be held to constitute an offence, if it can be shown that the accused could not, even if they would, have got away from the crowd. Moreover, equity would demand that some evidence regarding the active participation of the accused in the riot should be forthcoming also. After a careful perusal of the evidence and the judgment, we emphatically assert that both the prosecution and the Magistrate have failed signally to establish these facts. The Magistrate himself has admitted that "the attitude of the crowd on the whole from 6.30 till 11.15 or .30 was *very peaceful*." (The italics are the Magistrate's own). The accused have contended that they were forced to remain where they were in the crowd because the main gate of the mill was closed after 7.30 a.m. The Magistrate is not prepared to accept this statement, but infers that the gates were open "at least till 10-30 a.m." Even if we accept this position, the possibility of the gate being found closed at the time of the riot, i.e., at 11-40 a.m. and after, cannot be left out of account. The Magistrate's reasoning, therefore, seems to us to be faulty. It is true, he, later, assuming that the gate was shut, surmises that the accused, if they wanted could have withdrawn from the crowd to the mill compound. But we protest that the Magistrate is here expecting something which is humanly impossible. We do not think that Mr. Dastur, if he found himself mixed up in a crowd like this which was behaving peacefully for several hours and which suddenly took a fancy to indulge in stone throwing, would have succeeded with in the time at his disposal in separating himself from the "rioters." Not a shred of believable evidence has been produced to show that any of these actually indulged in rioting. We have, therefore, no alternative but to believe that the Magistrate has punished them on the principle of aggregate punishment, without regard to their individual guilt. We do not think that the majesty of Law has been enhanced by Mr. Dastur's performance.

We have also to take strong exception to some of his remarks on the last day of the trial and his reference to an interpellation, stated to be made in the local Council by Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, regarding the undue prolongation of the trial. Council interpellations are held to be strictly confidential till the Government give them publicity in the open session. Mr. Kanji's interpellation will come up for reply at the next session of the Council. In these circumstances it was highly improper on the part of his worship to refer to it in open Court and refuse postponement of the trial on the basis of that interpellation. Mr. Dastur's remark regarding the ability or otherwise of Mr. Kanji to stand surety for the men at the enhanced rate of security first suggested by himself, was also wholly uncalled-for and betrays an attitude which is the reverse of judicial. It is not Mr. Kanji who is to be punished, but the accused and there can be no question of his standing by the latter "to the last" as the Magistrate implies. Finally, we have a word to say to the agents of the Kohinoor Mill. The men who have been punished as well as those acquitted have been without employment for the last four months and we are sure they realise what this means to these people. The fines are also heavy in all conscience, looking to their enforced unemployment and the meagre resources at their disposal. The Agents ought to take a very lenient view of the conduct of these men and help them by all means in their power to rehabilitate themselves in their vocation.

Notes of the Day.

Irish Negotiations.

If the undertaking to work the provisions of the Home Rule Act really constitutes the limit of the "concession" which Ulster is prepared to make for the appeasement of Nationalist Ireland, as declared by Sir J. Craig, we may well despair of anything fruitful resulting from the private negotiations said to be proceeding between the upholders of the present regime and the Sinn Feiners. It is impossible to expect that the latter will ever consent to give the Act a trial in its present shape. The Act will come into operation in a few weeks. But unless the Nationalists agree to participate in the elections next month, the doom of the Act may be taken as sealed. At present the Sinn Fein leaders are preaching a wholesale boycott of the Southern Parliament and there is every chance of the majority of the elected candidates standing aloof from it. It is undoubtedly this contingency that has prompted the Ulster leaders and the supporters of Government to enter into hasty pourparlers with the Sinn Feiners to see if by any means they can be "samjaoed" into acquiescence of the Home Rule Act. So far as one can see, there is not the slightest ray of hope that the Sinn Feiners will modify their attitude. For this they have good cause, as it is not they, but the irreconcilable Ulsterites who are standing in the way of a peaceful settlement of the Irish problem.

Is Saul Among the Prophets?

One is disposed to ask oneself thus on a perusal of a leading article in the "Pioneer" of Sunday last on the subject of India and the Empire. There is a healthy change of outlook in our contemporary regarding the position of Indian emigrants in the various British colonies and we find this mouthpiece of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy declaring solemly that "If India is to take her place as a partner in the Empire, as she is urged to do and as her membership of the League of nations entitles her, then it is intolerable that British Indian subjects should have any but equal rights with their fellow-citizes in the Empire." Such an unequivocating declaration is highly welcome coming from the source it does, and the Indian public will, no doubt, be thankful to our contemporary, but would the "Pioneer" extend the application of the principle it has enunciated to India herself? If Indians are entitled to equal rights in the Colonies, they are certainly much more entitled to these rights in their own country. But why do the Allahabad journal and those for whom it speaks refuse to admit the claims of Indians for equality of opportunities for admission to the Public Services, and so forth? Consistency is, we know, not a strong point with the Anglo-India press and our contemporary, perhaps, does not expect us to stretch the principles enunciated by itself beyond certain convenient limits.

Malicious Misstatement.

In an editorial note entitled "Through Non-Cooperator's Spectacles", "New India" has fallen foul of us for presenting the facts concerning the Malegaon tragedy. It will be remembered that before we despatched a Special Commissioner to the scene of occurrence, the public had only a one-sided version of the affair, and even the official communiqué suppressed some of the relevant facts in the tragic story. Our Special Commissioner, after carefully investigating the facts, submitted his report which was placed before the readers of "The Chronicle" last week. The facts have been before the public and the authorities for nearly a week and they have not been challenged. It is, therefore, not a little amazing that "New India" should choose to quarrel with the version of the unfortunate tragedy given by our Special Commissioner and misrepresent his attempt at fairness and strict impartiality as "an obvious anxiety to minimise the terrorism and cruelty of the mob" and deliver a fine moral which, if it were "a responsible journal", our contemporary would apply to its own case with greater justification than to us. "New India", after quoting the headlines of the first report, goes on to say: "Most of the 'reckless provocation' is ascribed to the dead police inspector. His firing on the infuriated mob, *who had already signified their intentions by beating two constables to death prior to the sacrilege on the temple* was 'reckless shedding of people's blood.'" Of such reckless—malicious we may say—misstatements only the Madras exponent of obscurantism could be capable. It is a bare-faced lie to say that the infuriated mob "had already signified their intentions by beating two constables to death" before the Sub-Inspector—and not Inspector as wrongly stated by our contemporary,—had opened fire. Only *one* constable was done to death and that was long *after* the Sub-Inspector and his four armed constables had fired on the crowd, killing six and wounding a dozen of them. The burning of the temple also followed and not preceded the firing on the crowd by the police. We strongly condemn the outrages of the Malegaon mob as we condemn violence of any sort. But our righteous condemnation should not allow us to do violence to Justice. It makes all the difference in the world whether you place truth in the first place or the second place. In its apparent anxiety to damn our Special Commissioner, "New India" does not care to note the distinction and would even venture to pervert facts to suit its sinister purpose. We wish our contemporary was less hasty in drawing inferences; but then, has it not long ceased to be "a responsible journal" whose aim is to serve truth and not adulate power?

The Charka in Ceylon.

The Indian public will be interested to learn that the "Charka" or the spinning wheel is slowly making its way into the cottages of the poor in Ceylon as well as in India and that the authorities there, unlike their confreres here, are lending their help to the movement. We read in a Ceylon contemporary that in addition to the weaving school at Rajagiriya two new schools have recently been established in Batticoloa, where the handloom weaving industry has been in existence for a long time past. Students, both girls and boys, have been attracted to the schools. The "Charka" (known in Ceylon as the "Chakra") has been introduced in the institutions, with a view to teach the students to spin yarn locally. At present the yarn is imported from India and costs about Re. 1-8 a pound. It is hoped with locally grown cotton and by means of the "Charka" to produce yarn cheaper, so as make the handloom weaving industry self-contained. The journal states that the "Charka" will soon be introduced in every cottage and with the handloom too installed in every cottage, occupation for the poor and a paying industry should soon be established. It is further stated that "since the Governor had ordered a suit length of Rajagiriya cloth for personal wear, other orders have poured in and that a roll of Ceylon woven cloth is shortly to be sent to England." Shall we in India ever hope to see a Viceroy or a Governor in a suit of *Khaddar*?

Sino-Japanese Compact.

One of the very few beneficent results that have so far accrued from the Covenant of the League of Nations is the cancellation early this year of the secret Sino-Japanese military and naval agreements concluded during the War—to be exact, in May 1918. What the nature of these agreements was has never been disclosed, though, no doubt, one day it will be disclosed. But, there are good grounds for believing that these agreements were of a most sinister nature, calculated to place China at the mercy of her more powerful and ruthless neighbour. It is well-known that the agreements were forced on China practically at the point of the sword, a threat of war, being, it is stated, actually used to make the Chinese Government yield. By the agreements China bound herself to submit to the advice of Japanese military, financial and industrial advisers for a stipulated period—a condition which, if enforced, would have reduced her to practical vassalage of Japan. China was forced to accept the ultimatum of Japan because the Western Powers, to whom she could have looked for redress and support, were engaged in a deadly conflict and could not afford to interfere in a dispute between an active ally of theirs and a neutral country like China. But injustice carries its own nemesis and it is impossible that China would have put up with the Japanese bullying for long. Last year's revolution in Peking was instrumental in overthrowing the servile pro-Japanese military clique and setting in its place one which would not barter away its country's freedom and honour so easily. But another and far more potent cause was also at work, which necessitated the abrogration of the unholy Sino-Japanese compact. The Covenant of the League of Nations, to which Japan is a signatory, lays down that

"The members of the League severally agree that this Covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings inter se which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof."

Japan's guilty conscience has prompted her now to seek for the cancellation of the secret treaties rather than risk their seeing their light of day, which would be the case if Japan insisted on standing by them.

Harsh Treatment of Agriculturists.

When a large portion of the Broach District is in the grip of famine we are astonished to hear that the Mamlatdar of Broach Taluka has issued orders to the Talati of Ali to attach the properties of agriculturists who may fail to meet immediately the demands of the revenue department. A correspondent tells us that in one of these orders the Mamlatdar directed that the properties of two agriculturists of Mahudhla be attached forthwith for failure to pay the assessment and that the agriculturists, though unable to pay the amount, had somehow to find the same and make the payment under protest. If the facts, as stated by our correspondent, are true, it is time the higher authorities put a stop to this scandalously harsh treatment of the agriculturists.

India's Mission.

Presiding over a lecture by Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy on Japanese art, the other day, in Calcutta, Lord Ronaldshay dwelt on the fact, which was coming to be recognised more and more, that the art and culture of Asia had drawn its origin from the art and culture of India. Both he and the lecturer described how India had distributed through the medium of Buddhism her culture throughout the Far East and how this culture has permeated through and through the art and life of Japan, China, Java and other eastern countries, while in Turkestan, Arabia, Persia and Mid Asia also the impress of Indian culture is very considerable. In Java, to take a single instance, although the majority of the people are professed Mahomedans, the whole of their culture is essentially Hindu. The cultural unity of Asia, with its fountain-head in India, is thus an established truth, which few critism will care to deny now. In the "Asiatic Review" for March-April 1921, Mr. James H. Cousins, elaborates this theme in a highly convincing manner and the article will repay perusal. Mr. Cousins writes:—

"All roads lead to Rome" says a European proverb. In Asia all roads lead to India. You may feel your way along the great concentric tracks in the Asiatic culture from Russia to China, and you will touch on the way radiating threads from the Indian centre, at Samarcand, at Tibet and elsewhere. Within the era of cultural exchange India takes the place of originator, not through seniority or by force but by the silent and deep pressure of the basic truth which it has been given her to utter, the truth of the unity of all things in the Divine Mind. And this truth has found its expression in action in the simple perpetual attitude of "give, give, give." That is the business of a fountain-head. Its subsequent waters may be turned into the heady wine of ethical disquisition in China, or may turn the wheels of handicraft in Japan; but the fountain-head may be truly itself by simply flowing. India announces, so to speak, the fundamental attitude of the Water of Life—to flow, "without money and without price," and the wells of the world's inspiration and knowledge are kept sweet because of that flowing; and the flow is itself but the response to the far-off call of the ocean in which all the streams of humanity will find their unity and all the winds of human passion be folded in a "peace past understanding."

That India has a message worth delivering to the Occident also, proud of its material civilisation, is a belief shared by not a few discerning souls.

BRITAIN'S "GOOD SENSE."

PREMIER'S PLEA FOR COOPERATION

NATIONAL POOL DENOUNCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., May 10.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Maidstone under the auspices of the Unionist Association, pleaded for continuance of cooperation between all lovers of their country. It was a good sign that two Irish leaders had been conferring. The fact that a bitter coal conflict had lasted for weeks without unpleasant episodes showed the country's good sense. He denied that there was a conspiracy to reduce the wages. He declared that the idea of national pool as applied to all industries would destroy incentive throughout the country. He asserted that the Miners' Federation was trying to starve the country into an injudicious settlement. The Premier appealed to the country to endure with stubborn courage which had surmounted worse troubles.

TRANSPORT WORKERS AND RAILWAYMEN'S SYMPATHY.

FOREIGN COAL WORKING TO BE STOPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., May 10.

A joint manifesto by the Federation of Transport Workers and Railwaymen's ... says that the Federation, anxious to assist the miners to settle the existing lockout, has ordered all engaged in loading, discharging and manning ships bringing coal to Britain to refuse to work foreign coal. The Federation declares in this connection that the stoppage of labour in the Clyde docks is already complete.

FITZALAN IN LONDON.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. LLOYD GEORGE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

Viceroy Fitzalan had an interview with Mr. Lloyd George on Thursday evening and yesterday afternoon. The only probable development which up to the present has taken place is the preparation of way for direct negotiations between the Government and Sinn Fein.

BAKU OIL DISTRICTS.

SOVIETS' LARGE CONCESSIONS TO BRITISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., May 10.

Copenhagen.—A telegram from Riga states that the Soviet has given the British Company large concessions in the Baku Oil district. Three-fourths of the oil produced is to belong to the Company and the rest to the Government. The Company is to be allowed to establish its own police but a percentage of the technical staff will be Russians.

SUFFRAGETTES BUSY IN CHINA.

JUST IN THE WESTERN WAY.

While a Provincial Assembly at Canton was discussing a bill for the election of district magistrates, states the "North China Herald," 700 women rushed in demanding the addition of a clause granting women the right to vote. Disorderly scenes ensued in which several of the suffragettes were injured and a number knocked down unconscious.

When the uproar had subsided, the suffragettes received an audience from Dr Sun Yat-sen, who sympathized with their demand. They subsequently marched to the Civil Governor's yamen and interviewed General Chen Chiungming, who promised that women should be given the right to vote.

Later, the women marched in procession through the streets shouting "Victory, Victory."

Over 1,000 militant suffragettes held a meeting in Canton to discuss plans for securing equality of the sexes. The meeting was a most enthusiastic one. The hall in which it took place was decorated with scrolls inscribed, "Equality for our sex," "Long live Sun Yatsen and Chen Chiung-ming," "Give us the vote" and "Woman suffrage for China."

Later, a monster parade, singing *enroute*, proceeded to the quarters of the Provincial Assembly and thence to the Civil Governor's yamen and the offices of the Military Government to express appreciation of the sympathy with the suffrage movement expressed by the officials.

ASSEMBLY SESSION.

"PROVISIONAL" DATE OF AUTUMM SESSION.

Why has the 1st of September been *provisionally* fixed as the date for the first meeting of the autumn session of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly? A non-cooperator wag may claim that even the Govrnment is cautious about September 1, on which date the Gandhi Swaraj falls due.—The "Leader."

SILESIAN INSURGENTS.

AT THEIR ZENITH.

KORFANTY'S DECLARATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., May 10.

Paris.—The Conference of Ambassadors has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Upper Silesia, stating that recourse to force will not influence the Allies' decisions with regard to the allotting of the territories in dispute.

The latest reports indicate that the insurgents' movement has reached its zenith and there are now signs of abatement. It is reported that Korfanty, who is the Polish D'Anunzio and self-proclaimed Civil and Military Dictator of Upper Silesia, asserts that, "We shall never give up one inch of the newly acquired territory."

ENCOUNTERS IN UPPER SILESIA.

GERMAN SEMI-OFFICIAL REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

Berlin.—The German semi-official report mentions that the French and the Italians have suffered casualties in the course of encounters in Upper Silesia with the insurgents. The rebels entered Gross Strehlitz after engaging foreign troops who subsequently arranged to remain in barracks.

Insurgent Generalissimo, Doliwa, in a call to arms, refers to the surprise captures of communes and towns and now commands men to devote their energies to disarming the bands of the German storm troops. The Germans and Poles have come to an agreement not to provoke each other. The whole of Tarnowitz district is completely quiet.

TERRORISM IN UPPER SILESIA.

GERMAN NOTE TO ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

Berlin.—In Reichstag Von Fehrenbach, Chancellor, stated that Germany had forwarded a note to the Allies with respect to terrorism in Upper Silesia. He declared that the Polish bands were heavily armed and well equipped. Von Fehrenbach said that the Government had emphatically demanded an Allied recognition of their serious responsibility and had requested a declaration as to whether the Allies were willing to supply military forces for restoration of order in which case the German Government was prepared to facilitate swift relief.

BRITISH PROPOSALS.

CONSIDERED BY AMBASSADORS' CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., May 11.

Paris.—Newspapers state that the Ambassadors' Conference, to-day, considered the British proposal to assign Upper Silesian districts of Pless and Rybnik to Poland and the districts on the left bank of the Oder to Germany, while the disputed industrial area should remain under the Allied administration. The decision has not yet been reached, but the adoption of the proposal is improbable.

The trouble in Upper Silesia is attributed, in home quarters in London, to German propaganda, which is circulating, in Silesia, a report that the Allies have awarded nearly all valuable mining and commercial districts to Germany and practically nothing to Poland and inciting the Poles to rise against this, thus providing Germany with an excuse for delaying the disarmament on the plea that she must send troops to Silesia to protect her interests.

"CULTURED PEARL" BUBBLE DEFLATED.

COMPARATIVELY VALUELESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

"Cultured Pearl" bubble has been thoroughly deflated by a statement issued of the Gems Section of the London Chamber of Commerce to the effect that they have been long on the market, are well-known and are sold as such. The statement declares that they are quite different in appearance from the oriental pearl. They are only produced in small sizes, are easily distinguishable and are comparatively valueless.

ATHENS AND ANGORA GOVTS.

BRITAIN'S MEDIATION DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., May 10.

The "Daily Telegraph" denies on good authority the Paris report with regard to Britain mediating between the Athens and Angora Governments.

DEATH OF LORD BURGHCLERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

Death is announced of Lord Burghclere.

THE AFGHAN BOGEY.

"LATEST TRICK OF DIVIDE AND RULE JUGGLERS."

MR. MAHOMED ALI PREFERS NON-VIOLENT N.C.O.

CONSIDERS FORCE TO BE ABSOLUTELY NEEDLESS.

ATTAINMENT OF SWARAJ—A RELIGIOUS DUTY.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, May 10.

The following interview with Mr. Mahomed Ali is published in the "Independent".—

Question.—Mr. Gandhi has said in his article on the "Afghan Bogey" that he would assist the Amir if he waged war against the British Government but assist him only in the sense that he would refuse any help to that Government. Do you agree with him?

Answer.—I entirely agree.

Q.—Would you in any circumstances go farther than Mr. Gandhi would?

A.—Only in one case am I required by my Faith to go farther than that. If I am thoroughly convinced that a real Jehad is being waged and that I am in a position to assist actively whether with money or as a fighting unit or in any other way then I am required by Islam to render that assistance to the Mujahedeen.

HINDU-MUSLIM COMPACT.

Q.—In case a Jehad is declared would you have no discretion left to you? What about the Hindu-Muslim compact which Mr. Gandhi contends is in its very nature indissoluble?

A.—If the Jehad is declared by the Khalifa himself I do not think I have any discreation left except that I must calculate whether I am in a position to render active help or not; but in every other case I have full discretion to judge whether the same objective cannot more effectively be gained by other means. If our non-violent Non-Cooperation can bring about the redress of the Khilafat wrong, as I hope and believe it will, I am not required by my Faith to give up non-violence and resort to force. For my own part I prefer non-violent Non-Cooperation, because not only do I believe that it would be successful for the redress of the Khilafat wrong but because it would be more effective than any other means for the emancipation of India. It means the minimum sacrifice with the maximum number, which will, in the end, be far more effective than the maximum sacrifice with the minimum number. I cannot for ever rule out the possibility of force like Mahatma Gandhi. But for a nation of 30 crores of people I consider force to be absolutely needless whilst their Non-Cooperation is the one thing that will remove their present demoralisation. Indian emancipation through the force of a few will not remove that demoralisation so thoroughly and so permanently as the non-violent Non-Cooperation of Millions.

I would make my point still clearer. So far as I can judge, the Hindu-Muslim compact is indissoluble; and it is sufficient for the purpose of retrieving the honour of Islam. Whilst violence is permissible in Islam, it does not permit the Faithful to throw away a single life uselessly. In my Madras speech I had given the Islamic law. What is practicable and desirable for our purpose had, I thought, been made perfectly clear in my previous speeches. I state, however, once for all that we are as much wedded to non-violence as the Hindus. Our interests are common and identical. I will also add that I shall continue to safeguard the interests of my country and its liberty against all comers, Muslim or non-Muslim. If, for instance, any Muslim power proclaimed a Jehad and having defeated the present Government wanted to settle down in India as its rulers it will be my duty to oust such rulers from India using every means allowed to me by my Faith.

IN A HYPNOTIC TRANCE.

Q.—You then assume that a possible Jehad declared by the Amir against the British Government is inconsistent with his desire for Dominion?

A.—Absolutely. And if any one wants India to remain immune from a foreign invasion he should use all his influence with the present Government to evacuate the Holy Places of Islam and to abandon its policy of relentless dismemberment of the Khilafat. This Afghan Bogey would never trouble the dreams of the most nervous Indian, if, responding to the public opinion of India, the present Government gives up its anti-Islamic policy. But those of my countrymen who are frightened by this bogey are not fully responsible for their fears. They are in a hypnotic trance today and acting as a medium on an outside suggestion. This is the latest trick of the "Divide and Rule" jugglers and one more manifestation of slave mentality.

ATTAINMENT OF SWARAJ RELIGIOUS DUTY.

Q.—Evidently then Swaraj is as much near to your heart as to that of the Hindus and there is no meaning in the charge that the Ali Brothers are pan-Islamist first and everything else afterwards?

A.—I am a Muslim first and everything else afterwards, just as I believe that Mahatma Gandhi is a Hindu first and everything else afterwards. As a Muslim I must be free and subject to no autocrat that would demand from me obedience to his orders in defiance of those of Government. If this autocracy is Muslim, it is just as abhorrent to me as if it was a Hindu. All that Islam demands from me is that I should not live in a land where I could not follow the dictates of my religion with immunity. And it is just because Swaraj will give me that and the present British autocracy does not, that I yearn for Swaraj and regard its attainment as a religious duty. Faith is my motive of conduct in every act, throughout my life and my Faith demands the freedom that Swaraj will give me. But it does not demand the subjugation of the Hindus or any one else differing from me in Faith. My own freedom and not the enslavement of any other is the desideratum of my creed. And no religious preceptor whom I have consulted on this point has differed from this view. So that Swaraj would mean Swadharma and would satisfy all the cravings of my Muslim heart. Islam certainly does not demand the restoration of Moghul, Turkish or Afghan rulers. It only demands the same liberty to practise and preach my faith without resort to any form of compulsion against others. "There is no Government but God's", says the Koran; and a Muslim is required to resort to force only when there is religious persecution. The Koran strictly lays down the limits of force, which are that it should be used only until persecution ceases and every one follows his Faith for the sake of his God.

THE BETUL LETTER.

Q.—The following observations in your famous Betul letter to the Viceroy are irrespective of any compact with the Hindus? I would like you to explain more clearly the position of the Hindus in the event of your joining an invader in a Holy War. You have said the clear law of Islam requires that in the first place, in no case whatsoever, should a Mussalman render any one assistance against him and in the next place if the Jehad approaches any region every Mussalman in that region must join the Mujahedeen and assist them to the best of his or her power.

A.—The question I think is partly answered before, but I may add something more. The Hindus are quite welcome to assist their Mussalman brethren in their religious war, but there is no compulsion on them to do so and they can remain perfectly neutral. The Hindu-Muslim unity would still remain unbroken; for Indian Mussalmans would still be bound to establish a Government responsible to the united Indian people. We have tasted the cup of slavery to the dregs and know how bitter it is. We have no desire to make any other human being taste the same any longer than we can help.

NOT HIS INVENTION.

Q.—One more question and I have done. May I take it that you do not contemplate the possibility of the Hindus and Mussalmans enter upon a joint armed revolt?

A.—Nothing has been further from my mind since I have been working with my Guru Mahatma Gandhi. This Afghan hare is none of my starting. For this our friends must thank Sir William Vincent and his distinguished co-workers in the so-called Indian Legislatures. I do not remember having said anything about any foreign invasion of India for more than a year and all my thoughts were occupied with the early attainment of Swaraj by means of non-violent Non-Cooperation. Every fibre of me is being strained to its utmost to bring nearer the day of India's freedom through Indian effort alone; and I consider it my mission in life to remove every source of friction that exists between the Hindus and the Mussalmans so that the two united may achieve their liberation jointly, which either could not do singly. As things stand at present I would not have breathed one word about Afghanistan and its Amir had not Sir William Vincent started this Afghan hare when all other efforts of separating the Hindus from the Mussalmans and the Mussalmans from the Hindus had failed. When I read his speech, I was about to start for Bezwada and while there I gave to the Mahatmaji a copy of the pamphlet "Freedom of Faith and Its Price", which contains our letter to Lord Chelmsford from Betul Jail. This pamphlet was printed for circulation in England mainly among the British members of Parliament including Col. Yate. I showed to the Mahatmaji the very passage on the interpretation of which you have questioned me; and I told him that my reply to Sir William Vincent would be a repetition in my forthcoming speech at Madras of the self-same passage. That is precisely what I did with the Mahatmaji's approval and I said that when this letter was written by us we were prisoners in Betul Jail and the Government released us some months later. If for holding the same views the Government is going to send us to prison again they are quite welcome to do it. Only it would be a madder Government than I ever believed it to be. So far as I am concerned I have chased the hare started by Sir William Vincent sufficiently and killed it; but evidently for some people it has as many lives as the proverbial cat. All that I can say to them is "Not with these tremors can the slavery of centuries be ended, but end it we must. If 20 crores of Hindus cannot liberate India without foreign help, I hope and trust that the seven crore Mussalmans can and will. If the Amir of Afghanistan fights the enemies of Islam he would have my entire support; if he fights the present Government of India because they are turbulent neighbours he has my entire sympathy and he can free Afghanistan from fear by the liberation of India, but I certainly do not invite him to liberate India for the sake of India's liberation. That is not his task, but mine and my Hindu compatriots' and for that we think we are enough, but whether the Hindus join us or not in this Holy mission we cannot abandon it while life lasts and we still retain our love of Freedom."

REVISION OF TURKISH TREATY.

ALLIED ATTITUDE.

LORD READING'S CHANCE.

Hakeem Ajmal Khan Sahib, Acting President of the Central Khilafat Committee, has received a cable from Mr. Abdurrahman Sindhi from Paris as follows:—

"No news. Wire Khilafat situation. Treaty signed Italy Angora. Italy promises support retrocession Thrace Smyrna, France also willing. English support possible, provided Lord Reading effectively impressed with importances Thrace especially, Vilayat Adrianople and Smyrna to Islam."

EAST KHANDESH DIST CONFERENCE

(From a Correspondent.)

AMALNER, May 5.

The fifth East Khandesh District Conference held its sessions at Amalner on the 24th instant Mr. Chintamanrao Vaidya presiding. The sessions began with the speech of the chairman of the reception committee, followed by the presidential address, which was highly inspiring. The latter touched Non-Cooperation and Satyagraha movements and effectively appealed to the audience to implicitly follow the Congress programme and to generously respond to the call of the Congress working committee for funds, etc. Twenty resolutions were passed, the most important being the acceptance of the changed Congress creed.

The Khandesh Education Society was congratulated upon its nationalization and its programme of work declared acceptable to the whole district. The District Conference recommended the Society to utilize the arts college funds for starting a college on national lines. The Conference was an unqualified success.

THE AFGHAN SPY STORY.

MR. GANDHI AMUSED.

"AN INVENTION BY ENEMIES."

ALLAHABAD, May 10.

"The Independent" publishes an interview by Dr. Kitchlew with Swami Shraddhanand, Mr. Mohamed Ali and Mahatma Gandhi.

In reply to Dr. Kitchlew's questions Swami Shraddhanand said it was true he had written in his paper "Sharadda" about the story of "Mr. Mohamed Ali and an Afghan Spy", but the translation appearing in the "Prapap" of Lahore was neither correct nor complete. What actually happened was about 25 days ago certain gentlemen belonging to the premier political organisation, which has now identified itself with the Moderate party met him at Gurukul and told him that certain Afghan spy had gone to Malaviyajee, who referred him to Gandhiji and who in turn sent him on to the Ali Brothers, resulting in Mr. Mohamed Ali giving a letter to the spy, stating that an invasion by the Amir would be welcome to the Hindus and Moslems. But he was not yet certain of an army. Swami Shraddhanand added he did not believe about the story, which was false on the face of it and his object in giving publicity to this story was to expose the mischievous and secret propaganda carried on by enemies. He had absolute faith in the integrity of the Ali Brothers and other Muslim brothers, who have made the Congress cause their own. Mr. Mohamed Ali's views were in complete agreement with his own on this question.

AN INVENTION OF ENEMIES.

Replying to Dr. Kitchlew, Mr. Mohamed Ali declared the whole story was false, and he had never addressed any letter to the Amir and this preposterous story has been invented by enemies interested in discrediting the Ali Brothers and breaking Hindu-Moslem unity. Mr. Mohamed Ali declared Hindu-Moslem entente was a fierce reality and could not be trifled with a similar story was invented during the internment at Chindwara. Government had been challenged then to publish the letter alleged to have been written to the Amir and he repeated the challenge now once again to publish the alleged communication.

MR. GANDHI AMUSED.

Mr. Gandhi said, in reply to Dr. Kitchlew, he was amused to hear the story of the Afghan spy. No such person was sent to him by Pandit Malaviya.

INDIAN LEADERS IN ALLAHABAD.

ATTEND MISS NEHRU'S WEDDING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 10.

Among others who have arrived at Allahabad, besides those whose names are wired yesterday are Mr. Shaukat Ali, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Swami Shradhanandji, Mrs. Sarala Devi Chaudhrani, Dr. S. Kitchlew and Maulana Hasrat Mohani. All attended last night Miss Saroop Kumari Nehru's wedding with Mr. R. S. Pandit. Most of the guests wore *khaddar* clothes, and Gandhi caps and the ceremony was very imposing and free from ostentation.

PEOPLES' ADDRESS TO MR. GANDHI.

The peoples' address to welcome Mr. Gandhi will be presented to him this evening, at the District Conference grounds.

CHIRALA-PERALA EVACUATED.

NOT A SINGLE SOUL IN TOWN.

A GLOOMY APPEARANCE.

MADRAS, May 10.

A correspondent wires from Chirala under to-day's date stating that Chirala-Perala's evacuation is complete, and that to-day the whole town presents a gloomy aspect and not a single soul is seen in the town proper.

MR. GANDHI TO PROCEED TO SIMLA

Our Allahabad correspondent wires that Mr. Gandhi leaves Allahabad for Simla by to-day's Punjab mail.

PUNDIT MALAVIYA.

GRANTED INTERVIEWS BY VICEROY

The Viceroy granted interviews to Pundit Malaviya on the 4th and 5th instant.

MAULANA AYUB SENTENCED TO 6 MONTHS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 9.

A Meerut message says that Maulana Ayub has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MR. SAVARKAR.

TRANSFERRED TO ALIPUR JAIL.

The 'Liberty' has been reliably informed that Mr. Savarkar has been transferred to Alipur Central Jail from Post Blair.

ASSAM TEA GARDENS.

3,000 MEN ON STRIKE.

A private telegram intimates that about 3,000 men struck work on the 10th May in the tea gardens in Assam and more are expected to follow.

MAHAJARINS' EXPERIENCES.

AN A. P. OUTBURST.

PESHAWAR, May 9.

Indians, who after leaving their homes on hijarat last year, went on to Turkistan with vague ideas of joining the Nationalist party of the Turks or going to Mecca, are beginning to find their way back. If the experiences of the earlier mahajarin were better, those of these more adventurous dupes of the Indian Extremist politician have been far more so. Robbed, ill-treated, imprisoned, deceived, impressed for civil or military service, and obstructed in all their efforts to return to the homes they had so foolishly left, many have disappeared from the ken, others have died and the survivors are doing their utmost to return to India. The few well educated and professional men who easily obtained lucrative appointments in Kabul and now pose as leaders of the Mahajarin are doing all they can to prevent their less fortunate brethren from following the dictates of reason, but do nothing to help them. Men who have succeeded in reaching Peshawar say that not one penny of the lakh of rupees which the Central Muhajarin Committee in India recently sent to Kabul has reached the really deserving sufferers.

AMIR OF BOKHARA IN AFGHANISTAN.

The ex-Amir of Bokhara is in Killa Muradbeg, 12 miles from Kabul and the resistance of his supporters to the Bolsheviks has come to an end; but that of the Sarb in Farghand continues. A few Indian merchants have succeeded in getting away from Bokhara of late and they are as is every one else who has had first-hand experience of them. There is no doubt that distrust and active dislike of the Bolsheviks is growing throughout Afghanistan and particularly in Kabul and the arrival of the Bokhara Amir and of the refugee merchants will tend to actuate this.

"WITHDRAW CO-OPERATION."

(From a Correspondent.)

COWNPUR, May 4.

The Oudh Khilafat Committee arranged a public meeting to be addressed by Maulana Abul Kalam. Twenty thousand people attended. He spoke on Non-Cooperation in the light of religious commands. He exhorted the Muslims to make India free, which he said was their religious obligation. Slavery was the greatest ban which Islam prohibited. He said India was conquered by the cooperation of Indians, therefore it lay with them now to take the weapon back. He proved on the basis of religious tenets that to form a Government of free India in union, with friendly non-Muslim Indians was sanctioned by religion.

Official & Personal.

Sir Grimwood Mears left the Viceregal Lodge on Monday. Mr. B. N. Basu is staying at Viceregal Lodge, on a short visit before leaving for England.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side only.

"THE RAO OF CUTCH."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you permit me to reply to your correspondent Mr. Tricumdas Devji anent the above subject?

Mr. Tricumdas takes exception to your objection against the choice of His Highness to represent India on the ground, briefly stated, that the Rao of Cutch is a champion of the ancient Hindu civilization and as such must not be attacked by a paper of the traditions of "The Chronicle." I am afraid, however, Mr. Tricumdas would find himself in a sad minority if a plebiscite should be taken as to the laudation of all things ancient, including depressed classes and autocratic rulers. Surely, Mr. Tricumdas remembers the ancient Indian sage's remark that only fools drink dirty water from a well which has the only merit of being ancestral. To come more to details, your correspondent puts you some amusing posers about His Highness' activities. I am not prepared to say if His Highness is prepared to accept an address of congratulation for this public testimony to his absolute imperviousness to the demands of modernism in politics. His Highness' critic in "The Chronicle" would have no objection to answering in emphatic negative the queries of your correspondent about marriages of dogs and decorations of palaces and maintenance of polo teams. On this slender ground does Mr. Tricumdas expect the country to congratulate itself? I am not sure but that we have to be thankful for even *such* slight mercies. In exchange, will Mr. Tricumdas answer this? Must the country's cause suffer to remain unrepresented adequately because there are only such persons from whom our rulers will choose our "representatives"? If His Highness has not celebrated with extravagant pomp the marriages of his dogs he has also not encouraged his country's trade and industry; Is he not answerable for this neglect of the great possibilities that he has ignored? Mr. Tricumdas claims to be a Cutchi, and urges as a serious argument that on his observation the people of Cutch are quite contented. Does he really know the facts as they stand to-day? Or does he merely generalise on the surface calm? You might as well say that the people of Russia under the Romanoffs were far more contented than the people of England under Victoria because while in the former case there was nothing but a paean of praise for the Tsar and his entourage, there was always an opposition in the British Parliament, where men like Gladstone never omitted to cry out the country was going to the dogs because they were not in office. Does Mr. Tricumdas remember where and how the Romanoffs have ended?

I will not take up more space by replying to the praise bestowed on the Rao by Sydney Lowe or any other Englishman. I think the day is gone by when an Indian could feel honestly flattered because a white man has praised him. But will Mr. Tricumdas tell the readers of "The Chronicle" what close opportunities Mr. Lowe had of observing the real man in His Highness, and even admitting the literal truth of the extravagant praise of Lowe I might only retort by saying, that was long ago. If Lowe or anybody else critically compared the state of Cutch to-day to what it was ten years ago, he would feel a great black cloud was gathering on the horizon; if he carried his comparison further back by forty years he would wonder why the cloud has not yet burst and upset the foundations of the rule in this State; and if he carried that comparison still further by a century, and thought of Cutch when its merchants were in every capital, its ships in every harbour, its arts and crafts in every market he would wonder if the land has not been deluged already beyond all recognition.—Yours, etc.

A CUTCH-BORN INDIAN NATIONALIST.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is an irony of fate, that India's representatives to the Imperial Cabinet or Conference represent every other subject except India proper! Exceptions there are, but they are so rare. As India's representatives;

(1) We had the Mahrajah of Bikaner, a first class hunter;

(2) Then the Maharajah of Patiala, a first-class polo player;

(3) Then the Mahrajah of Navanagar, a first class cricketer; And

(4) New Government of India has deputed the Rao of Cutch, whose inner worth is known only to the Delhi flomagoguer, and whose public work is just presented to your Readers by my friends, Mr. Tairsee.

Accordingly, the Rao of Cutch has a remarkable record of orthodoxy and obduracy in respect of his State and subjects, and of perfect obedience to the Government! Is this his qualification to be India's representative at the Imperial Conference?

Is the Rao of Cutch known to India:

(1) As an able administrator?

(2) Or as a progressive ruler?

(3) Or as a protector of his subjects?

(4) Or as a competent student of India's problems?

(5) Or as a critic of any measure of Government?

(6) Or as a participator in the problems that face the subjects of Indian States?

If not, whom is he going to represent? Not India, not Indian States, not people; but he will represent himself and the Delhi damagogues, who depute him!

It may be noted, that whenever Indian soldiers have been sent to England, or summoned to Delhi for the Durbars, the most stalwart of them were sent to make the best impression on Foreigners, as regards the armed strength of Britain in India. But, when questions of momentous importance are to be decided in an Imperial Conference, Government turn to the wilds of Bikaner or Jamnagar, to the slopes of Patiala or to the desert of Cutch —Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

ALLI BROTHERS & THEIR PAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is now manifest to all your readers, that at the Calcutta Congress in 1917, Mr. Jamnadas eulogised the work and worth of Alli Brothers, admired their devotion to their Faith, and characterised them as true loyalists. In July 1919, the Alli Bros. made it clear to the Government that to them Religion was dearest and highest and to them as to every true Muslim it was obligatory that they should refrain from helping those, who are the enemies of Islam. In the face of this definite statement, the Alli Brothers were released in December 1919 after a period of privation and persecution, which was resented by all India. Now, in April last, Mr. Jamnadas is reported by the Associated Press to have referred to Alli Brothers as those having a questionable past. This is no doubt surprising. Will Mr. Jamnadas tell us,

(1) Whether his description of Alli Brothers in 1917 was substantially incorrect?

(2) Whether the Alli Brothers entertained or expressed anti-Indian feelings?

(3) Whether they initiated or supported any anti-Indian movement?

(4) Whether they have sub-ordinated the premier claims of Motherland to any racial or territorial considerations or gains?

(5) If not, how else does their past become questionable at this moment?

Has Mr. Jamnadas gleaned some news from the archives of Delhi or Simla, or got some wind from his visit to the Frontier? Will not Mr. Jamnadas explain?—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

TATA OIL MILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Tata Oil Mills Company's issue of new shares last year at a premium of Rs. 200 per share, led its shareholders to believe that the position of the Company was very prosperous and that it would pay handsome dividends, and that the shares would not go down at least under Rs. 300. Under this belief old shares were purchased at a very high premium by the shareholders so that they might take up the new shares and poor unfortunate investors readily took up the new shares at a premium of Rs. 200 per share. But they have now been disillusioned by hard facts. The Company has yet paid no dividend, the shares had once gone down below par and are now verging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 110 and even the Directors are recently found to be selling, shares at the present market rate. Rumours are widely and persistently current about heavy losses by the Company.

The name of the "Tatas" is so well-known and their reputation so high that when the shareholders subscribed to the new shares at a high premium, they never dreamt that they would be misled as to the true position of the Company and it is due to the shareholders and to the public that the Directors should make a full, frank and satisfactory explanation regarding the Company's position and the necessity of issuing the shares at such a high premium. If the only explanation is that as the shares were then quoted at a premium of four to five hundred rupees the "Tatas" did nothing wrong in charging a premium of Rs. 200, then it can't hold water. That price as you are aware, was due to the fever of speculation, then raging in the Share Market and if the position of the Company which must have been fully known to the Directors, did not allow the issue of new shares at a high premium, it is submitted that the shareholders were not fairly treated. It is hoped that for the sake of their own reputation as well as for the good name of the late Jamshedji Tata, the Agents will see their way to make a full and satisfactory statement of the Company's affairs.—Yours, etc.,

SHAREHOLDER.

Rajkote, May 7.

CONGRESS CONTITUTION AND MUSLIMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Muslims of Gujrat had felt some disappointment when after the Nagpur sessions, a temporary Provincial Committee for Gujrat was formed, consisting of all Hindu brethren. Their misgivings increased when only one Mohamedan succeeded in getting elected to the Gujrat Provincial Congress Committee, and some of them began to fear that Muslims would not get proper representation and consequently no hearing. But thanks to Mahatma Gandhiji out of the seats reserved for minorities he got (5) five Muslims nominated. Under these circumstances, at the meeting of the Provincial Committee, held at Surat on the 19th ultimo, Muslim members represented their grievances and proposed separate Muslim electorate as per Congress-League compact, which even the All-India Congress Committee considers necessary, as that state of unity has not yet been reached when communal representation could be done away with. Here too Mahatma Gandhiji and several other Hindu friends having supported the proposal, it was resolved to reserve (45) forty-five seats of Congress delegates for the Muslims of Gujrat.

The Secretaries thereafter found out that the 45 seats assigned to Musli... were much over and above the average of proportion of actual population. Therefore, at the last meeting of the Committee held at Ahmedabad on the 3rd instant it was discussed again and as Mahatma Gandhiji undertook to see that the Muslims of Sind and all other parts of India would get their proper representation in proportion of population and in accordance with the compact, the number of seats for Muslim delegates of Gujrat was reduced from 45 to 25. In fairness it must be stated here that the Muslims of Gujrat were entitled to 18 seats only, in proportion of population, and one of the Muslim members had suggested that in view of Mahatma Gandhiji's undertakings, only 18 seats be reserved for Muslims, but Mahatma Gandhiji and other office-bearers showed great magnanimity of heart and rejecting the suggestion gave seven extra seats.

In order to prove that the Muslims do take interest in the Congress and have the welfare of India at heart, I appeal to my Muslim brothers to enlist themselves as members of the Congress and make all efforts to see that the number of members does not fall short of that required for election of a delegate. For example the Gujrat Provincial Committee has fixed the number at 500, therefore for 25 delegates the number of members must not be less than 12,500.

I also appeal to the President and and members of the All-India Congress Committee, for the sake of justice and fair-play, to see that the Muslims and other minor communities to get their proper and proportionate representation and also that the Congress-League compact is honoured and not treated as a mere rag.—Yours, etc.,

SYED AHMED EDRUS,
Secretary, Surat and Gujrat Provincial Khilafat Committees.

Surat, May 5.

"CENTRAL LABOUR BOARD."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Jhabwalla has sufficiently explained about the organisation of the Central Labour Board and its aims and objects. Mr. Baptista was duly informed about the meetings convened for the purpose of organising the said Board. Mr. Baptista complains that the Board would be a rival to the Trade Union Congress. Mr. Chamanlal, however, strikes a different note. He complains that it would be a rival to his alleged Central Federation. So far I am not aware of any such mass meeting of 30,000 to Bombay workers being convened for the purpose of forming the Central Federation. This is the first time that I come to know about it. Mr. Baptista, however, makes no mention of this alleged meeting or Central Federation. This completely shows the hollowness of the whole complaint about the Central Labour Board becoming a rival to the Trade Union Congress. It also shows the hollowness of Mr. Chamanlal's Central Federation. As regards the other allegation of Mr. Chamanlal which are more or less personal I do not propose to enter into any defence for the same. Suffice it to say that I am still the active Secretary of both the disowning Unions referred to by Mr. Chamanlal. No useful purpose would be served by indulging in such personal recriminations.—Yours, etc.,

F. J. GINWALA.

TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Referring to the list of Indian Banks appearing in your to-day's issue under the heading of "Tilak Swaraj Fund" I find the name of one institution omitted and hence I shall thank you to insert the same in the next issue of your paper.

The Union Bank of India, Ltd., does steady local business and is an "Indian-managed Bank except Manager who is an European but sympathises with Indians.—Yours, etc.,

ADI.

Bombay, May 6.

TO AMARENDRA NATH CHATTERJEE.

Mr. Barindra Kumar Ghose, 4-A, Mohonial Street, Shyambazar, Calcutta, addresses through the columns of the "Standard Bearer" the following open letter to Amarendra Nath Chatterjee:—

Dear Amar,—For some years you are living the life of an absconder. Not only you but a few of our dear friends have shut themselves up in the dark caves far away from public view for whose liberation we have carried on negotiations with the government for a long time. And as a result of this venture on our part, Atul is now a free man. Atul first met our dear Moti dada at Chandernagore and here held a consultation with him about his release. With regard to your case all negotiations with the Government have come to a happy close so that you will be a free man like Atul if you simply mind to come soon. Atul has sent a call to you through the medium of his correspondence in the 'Servant' and the 'Standard Bearer.' We know not where you are or your whereabouts. Where-ever you might be, I request you to come back to Mati dada's place as soon as possible. You will know all about your release from Motidada himself. We are very anxious for you. Please make no delay in coming.

ENGLISH DRESS VS. SWADESHI DRESS.

MR. ANDREWS CLEARS UP "A MISREPRESENTATION."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, May 10.

Rev. C. F. Andrews referring to report of his recent speech of Rifaiam in which he was reported to have said he was ashamed of his English dress writes:—The inference from such a sentence might naturally be made that I was ashamed of being an Englishman. I need hardly say, nothing was farther from my thoughts. What really happened was this. I had been extremely busy all day long with the final settlement of the railway strike and had wished to find time to go back and change from my dusty English clothes which were utterly out of place at the Shia Conference where all were dressed in white Swadeshi dress, but the final settlement of the strike was not reached till a late hour and I went in a tonga just as I was to the Shia meeting. On getting up to speak I apologised for appearing in English dress at such a Swadeshi meeting and explained I had wished to wear Swadeshi dress which Mahatma Gandhi and given me. This was quite innocently interpreted by the reporter into saying that I was ashamed of my English dress. I would not have troubled to explain such a misrepresentation, but I find it has been seriously misunderstood. I should add it has been my custom for a long time past to address Swadeshi meetings in Swadeshi dress, and I very strongly believe in the Swadeshi movement itself which attempts to revive home industries in village of India. My Swadeshi dress, which Mahatma Gandhi gave me, is entirely home-spun and home-woven.

PUBLICITY AND GOVT. COMMITTEE.

INVITATIONS TO SERVE ISSUED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 10.

It is officially announced that invitations to serve upon the Committee appointed to advise the Government of India on matters connected with publicity have been addressed to the following gentlemen:—

Non-Officials:—Mr. Sachidananda Sinha, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Munshi Iswar Saran, Babu Khetesh Chandra Neogy, Rao Bahadur Tiruvenkata Rangachariar, Mr. K. C. Roy, Mr. A. H. Kingston and Mr. E. Howard.

Officials:—Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Fazli Husain, Minister for Education Government of Punjab and Professor L. F. Rushbrook Williams, Director, Central Bureau of Information.

Representatives will also attend from Foreign and Political Department, Education Department and the general staff.

The Hon. Sir William Vincent, Home Member will act as Chairman and R. S. Bajpai, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, as Secretary.

INTERVIEW WITH SHRI SWAMI SHANKARACHARYA.

Lala Girdhari Lal writes to us:—

Before the departure of His Holiness Shankaracharya to Rawalpindi on the 28th: instant, I in my capacity as a representative of the Associated Press here, approached the Jagadguru for an interview as to his future course of action with reference to the attitude adopted by the local authorities during his short stay in Amritsar. His Holiness gladly agreed to my request, and replied as under to my two simple questions unhestiatingly and smilingly showing thereby clearly that although he had well and carefully thought over the matter already, he was not actuated in giving his views by any spirit of rancour of ill-feeling; but was only making a simple declaration of his considered decision—which is published for general information:—

Q.—Has your Holiness received any reply from the District Magistrate to your letter of the 26th: instant demanding an unconditional apology?

A. Nothing except an oral message through the local Tehsildar which far from being in any sense an apology for the wanton insult and show of violence (with armed mounted police) offered to us. We can only regard as a reiterated assertion of the District Magistrates' authority to prohibit or permit at his pleasure even the religious head of India in the matter even of purely Dharmic lectures is an instance that so long as Act X of 1911 remained in force here, lectures like ours of the day before yesterday and to-day on Dharma (Religion) and the amicable settlement of the internal religious differences of the Hindus and the Sikhs were a violation of the existing law—which apparently the local authorities gloriously or mercilessly condoned.

Q. As the apology demanded is not tendered, may I enquire what steps your Holiness intends taking to safeguard your ecclsiastical position and religious liberty of the Hindus?

A. Many millions of people in India honestly believe that apart from politics and apart from the view that Dharma includes the political and other activities of life, religion in the restricted sense in which the great masses of the people all the world over us that term, is respected by the Government of India, and that true to their repeated promises of religious neutrality they put up no obstacles in the way of such purely religious work. It will now become my painful public duty to disillusion the Hindu mind on the matter by informing it of the fact that an ecclsiastical head of the Hindu religion in the performance of his ecclsiastical duty in even in the restricted sense not merely receives no consideration at the hands of the authorities but is positively threatened to be prevented therefrom by physical violence—with rifles, bayonets, . . . etc.,—that so true Hindu can regard this except in the light of any sacrilege for which his Dharamshastra knows absolutely no atonement, that all Hindus who have the least reverence for their religion and their religious heads and wish their religion to survive and Muslims and others too from the same point of view will have the religious duty of making it clear to the authorities that they are not prepared to submit to an extinction of purely religious teaching and there through of their religion in the name of magisterial authority; and that all such Hindus, Mussalmans and others who have an iota of self-respect of devotion to religion will be renegades and apostates therefrom by the least association with a Government which has inspite of its professions and pledges of neutrality committed such a sacrilege. This is the irreduceable minimum of instruction we shall be compelled to issue in the shape of public shrimukhas (orders) to our deciples all over the length and breadth of the country unless and until a repetition of such an—according to Hindu Dharm Shastra—inexpiable crime has been rendered absolutely impossible, to our satisfaction.

TWO CAWNPORE WORKERS.

SENTENCED TO A YEAR'S RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

(From a Correspondent)

CAWNPUR, May 4.

On the 25th April, Messrs. Kailasnath and Tasaddukhshain were charged under section 108 in addition to gagging under section 144. They went to the Court and in the compound delivered impressive speeches, thousands attending. They declared emphatically that when they obeyed section 144, order to show cause against furnishing securities was quite premature. It meant nothing but humiliation of their personal liberties and bureaucracy's intention of sending them to jail. Hence they chose to follow the dictates their conscience instead of waiting for the Congress mandate and broke order under section 144. After making speeches they returned home, without attending their case. On the following day they made more speeches and appeared before the *Kotwali* for arrest and thence they went to the jail in grand procession.

The trial came on the 2nd May. After the statement of C. I. D. reporters and their open denial of defence as true non-cooperators, they were awarded one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Two meetings were held to congratulate these brave sons and appreciate their patriotic efforts under the presidentship of Mr. Hasrat Mohani and Ramprosad Misra respectively. Stirring speeches were made. Many promised to work after them.

BHIWANI NEWS.

RATE-PAYERS RESOLUTIONS.

Municiple activities have been again resumed and at public meeting of rate-payers the following resolutions were passed:

(1) That in view of the policy adopted by several Municipalities, the local Municipality should forthwith elect a non-official president, in the interest of the city and take necessary steps for the same.

(2) That the portraits of Lok. Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi be put up in the Municipal Hall at the expense of the Municipality.

The Agarwal community have also taken in hand the improvement in their social customs and recently several changes have been made in them.

Police help is being given to liquor shops. The conduct of the volunteers carrying on the temperance work is exceptional and so there is no likelihood of their falling into the traps of the authorities. Whether the angle of vision has changed with the Government of India or not, at least at Hissar it is changed. A secret movement to crush the activities of the Non-Co-operators is set on foot.

DYING RACES IN CENTRAL CA.

POLYGAMY THE CAUSE.

Passengers arriving at Antwerp by the last mailboat from the Belgian Congo, says the Antwerp correspondent of the Central News, report that the native races in the Sanda district are rapidly becoming extinct. In several villages births have ceased altogether, and in others their number is negligible.

The cause consists in the marital relations of the natives themselves. Natives girls are married long before they are able to bear children. It appears to be a common practice for some of the head men to take as second and third concubines girls between ten and eleven years of age, and this, it is believed, one of the main causes of the swiftly decreasing birthrate. At the present rate of depopulation, it is estimated that the native races where this form of polygamy is practised will have died out altogether in twelve years.

The girl-wives, apart from their tender years, are often unable to bear the strain of married life, and consequently die very young. Sexual promiscuity is another cause of the declining birthrate; and the shortage of capable doctors and nurses is another. Those who have resided in the colony for a number of years declare that facilities should be granted for civil servants and other married men to take their wives with them to the place of their employment, the force of moral example being one of the most powerful factors in the uplifting of the native races.

THE MINERS--AND THE MAN

MR. DUNCAN GRAHAM'S RISE.

Not always has the truth of the adage been proved by the result that the hour produces the man.

The present crisis at Home however, has indisputably thrown up a new personality. He is Duncan Graham, now revealed suddenly as a miners' leader of force and power.

A few days ago, says the "Evening Standard" in mail week, his name meant but little to the general public. He was simply a mining M.P. To-day he is known as the man who challenged and fought out in dour argument Mr. Lloyd George himself.

Two of the main discussions on vital points between the Government and the miners have been carried out by the Premier and Mr. Graham.

He disputed the Premier's contention with regard to the return of the pumpmen being made a prior condition. And again, at the conference, he set himself the task of trying to prove to Mr. Lloyd George that he (the Premier) did not understand the men's position.

As might be expected, the personal details of this new leader are interesting and characteristic. He is in the first place emphatically a working man, a miner by trade, which is sometimes different from a trade union miner. His father was a miner, his wife is the daughter of a miner, two of his sons are miners. There was another son. He fell on the field of battle.

Duncan Graham is 54. He went out to work at eleven. He is, of course, self-educated.

OF THE SMILLIE STAMP.

Mr. Graham is a product of the Robert Smillie school. He was a Lankshire miners' official, and for some years before election to the House had been acting as the political agent of the Scottish Miners' Federation. When Mr. Smillie in accepting office as president of the Miners' Federation, had to resign his candidature for Hamilton, Mr. Graham became his substitute, and defeated Mr. David Gilmour, the secretary of the National Democratic League, and a former secretary of the Lanarkshire Miners' Union.

Mr. Graham described himself last night as a man of rough exterior but warm heart.

This is an accurate description—but in a miners' fight it is the rough exterior which is most in evidence.

BHAGIRITHI STORES, LTD.

Several Swadeshi Stores are being opened in this city with a view to encouraging and advancing the progress of Swadeshism in the country. The Bhagirithi Stores, Limited at Kalbadevi Road was opened on Tuesday afternoon by Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee, in the presence of several Hindu and Parsi gentlemen. The Muhurat ceremony of the Stores was performed yesterday morning. Among the Directors of the Stores, there are Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Burjorji Framji Bharucha and Roshanlal Kanhiyalal.

The Bhagirithi Stores, Ltd., has been started with a view to encouraging Indian produce and manufactures and their sale and distribution in this country. It is stated in the prospecters of the Stores that at the present time there is among all classes of Indians a laudable demand for goods of Indian origin. But buyers want to feel assured that the goods they purchase are genninely Indian or atleast that Indian labour and skill have gone mainly into their manufacture and production.

Another object of the Company is to assist Gurukuls, Brahmacharya Ashrams, Anathashram, Bidhwa Ashrams, Orphanages and other Charitable and Benevolent Institutions *irrespective of caste or creed* by supplying to them Indian goods at cost price.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, in the course of his speech thanked them for having asked him to preside over the function. It was considered in all other countries that Swadeshism was a duty, but he would say that in the case of Indian it was a Dharma.

He, then, narrated a story of Germans with regard to the art of Swadeshism and stated that like the Germans, they should also start in this country a sort of active propaganda work so that that art may be properly developed and that it was the Dharma of every Indian to help in that noble work.

Concluding Mr. Tairsee stated that Mr. Gandhi had given each one of us a son in the form of a *Charkha*, which it was their duty to readily resort to, so that the "Charkha" industry may thrive in "Hind." The "Charkha" was a great asset to villagers who can, after once having taken to it, very easily earn 2½ annas per day. They should all try their best in boycotting foreign goods and helping and advancing the progress of Swadeshism. He, then, stated that he had great pleasure in opening the Stores.

After Messrs. L. R. Tairsee, B. F. Bharucha and Roshanlal Kanhiyalal had been garlanded, the function of the afternoon came to a successful close.

MILITARY EXTRAVAGANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Can anybody be surprised at the huge deficit in the Indian budget this year, when he has only to critically analyse the several (about 40) new appointments of Deputy Examiners created and the increase in salaries that are being drawn in the Military Accounts Department, since it has been reorganized this year, to be convinced that Government seems to be spending a lot of money unnecessarily? Is it at all surprising that the army is annually costing over Rs. 50 crores when a lot of money is being spent unnecessarily on the M. A. Department? And we know that "one cause of the unrest in India is the intolerable taxation which is being felt now". I do hope you will expose these facts to the glare of public criticism.

Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.

G. RANADE.

Poona, May 9.

BOLSHEVIK SCHEME OF EDUCATION.

THE CARE OF CHILDREN.

THE HEALTH OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The People's Commissariat for Public Health, says an English contemporary is responsible for the medical and dental inspection of various school children and has its doctors and dentists attached to the various children's colonies and schools.

This Commissariat is also responsible for the physical culture of the children and co-operates with the Commissariat for Public Instruction in the organization of games and gymnastics and has established one or two special schools for physical culture in which boys and girls live and are specially trained to develop their athletic ability or to correct some physical defect.

HOMES AND SCHOOLS FOR TUBERCULAR CHILDREN.

The Commissariats for Health and Public Instruction co-operate in the maintenance of special homes and schools for children suffering from tuberculosis, but who are able to receive lessons. These homes are all on the outskirts of the town or in the country. Fresh air treatment and sun baths are very thoroughly applied. The children are as brown as berries all over and in warm weather lie in the sun for six hours every day. Lessons are given out of doors and by graduated treatment the children become hardened to the cold.

The cases of bone tuberculosis look very healthy apart from the affected limb and many very remarkable cures have been effected. Very great care is taken of the little ones and special food is alloted to them, but unfortunately there is not enough to meet the need and dried vegetables for the winter are also lacking.

FOREST SCHOOLS.

Here again the two Commissariats unite in the establishment of forest schools where children recovering from fever and sickness are sent to recuperate, or children threatened with consumption are given a chance of regaining their strength.

Open air lessons, meals and sleeping are the rule, with the sun bath bathing pool, all in the middle of a huge wood

The open air life develop a love of nature and the children have collected and arranged excellent Nature History exhibitions. The school I visited had once been inhabited by two wealthy ladies with 60 servants and now about 50 children enjoy a three months period of recuperation here under ideal conditions.

As is the case in summer colonies and many other institutions they wear a single garment during the summer days, with a loose overall to slip on in the cool of the evening.

SCHOOLS FOR DEAF AND DUMB.

There has been some development of these schools since the Revolution and the two Commissariats co-operate in the management of such institutions. Those which were at one time limited to wealthy children are now open to all.

SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND.

Petrograd is rather ahead of Moscow in this respect. Moscow has a very large institution for blind children which was established many years ago, and though it is doing good work it is old fashioned both in its method and atmosphere. There is not the same spirit of comradeship between teachers and children as the finds in all the new institutions.

I understand, however that all blind are being registered with a view to some thing more being done.

THE CHILDREN'S COMMISSION.

According to a degree no child is to be tried by the ordinary tribunals but is to be brought under the consideration of the Children's Commission. In Petrograd this decree seems to be efficiency complied with. In the province, however, and to some extent in Moscow children are still tried and condemned by the tribunals owing to the lack of sufficient people with the proper qualification to serve on Children Commissions. In most cases, however children are removed from the prisons by the action of the Children's Commission though some delay often occurs.

The Children's Commission is also interested in the welfare of mentally defective children in all degrees of deficiency.

In Petrograd there is a very efficient reception home for children arrested for crime or sent by school teachers as being incorrigible or unable to benefit by ordinary school training. These children are not regarded as criminals but are well cared for and during their stay of 23 days they are made as comfortable as possible. The staff consists of doctors, psychologists teachers who carefully observe the children and decide what kind of treatment will best meet the individual cases.

Some cases can of course be diagnosed at once but all children remain 28 days in order to make sure that they are free from infectious diseases before being sent on to a home, or colony.

THE MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.

On Kamenney Ostrov ("Stony Island" in Petrograd there is a special home for mentally defective children. Here Professor Griboyedov with a staff of five doctors and eight teachers carefully examines the children, and either keeps them in his colony or sends them to some other home. There is a very excellent laboratory and library of books dealing with the subject, on which he seems to be an expert. The same friendly spirit exists between staff and children as in other colonies and the children seem to enjoy life there very much. There is no hesitation about being examined; in fact the children are eager to be allowed to visit the laboratory.

Careful records are kept by the teachers and doctors alike and when a child is discharged or sent to some other colony for mental cases, instructions are given as to the kind of training or treatment that is required.

Cases of paralysis are also treated by a system of electric therapeutics, though they are badly handicapped through lack of equipment. Six hundred children have passed through this home and 80 doctors and 220 teachers have received training there since it was established about two years ago.

SCHOOLS FOR NEURASTHENICS.

Special schools are arranged by the People's Commissariats for Education and Health for nervous and neurasthenic children, where special treatment is given and lessons arranged in accordance with the child's temperament. A very large extension of a Children's House of this type is now being arranged in Moscow.

AUXILIARY SCHOOLS.

Special schools are arranged for children who at the age of twelve are behind in their schooling, but are capable of learning if given more individual help. They attend these classes in addition to their ordinary school course.

SCHOOLS FOR BACKWARD CHILDREN.

For children who are unable to respond to the ordinary school training special schools have been arranged. These come under the care of the Health and Public Instruction authorities jointly.

There are 10 such schools in Petrograd and several in Moscow.

SPECIAL TRADE SCHOOLS.

Special Trade Schools have been arranged for boys and girls who do not respond to ordinary mental training, but are capable of developing some skill in manual occupations.

CARE OF EPILEPTICS AND LUNATICS.

Special colonies are maintained by the Commissariats for Health and Public Instruction, for the care and training of epileptic, idiotic and lunatic children. These are mostly in the country under the charge of competent doctors and much valuable research is being carried on with a view to improving the treatment of such cases. As a general rule, children up to the age of 12 are in separate homes from the others.

MORAL DEFECTIVES.

I have already mentioned in the paragraph on the Children's Commissions that children who are arrested for crime are carefully observed for a period before being sent to institutions.

Where the crime is found to be the result of a mental defect the child is treated accordingly without any distinction being made between it and any other child in the same institution.

Where the crime is due to evil surroundings the child is sent to an ordinary home or colony, but where some definite moral defect or social backwardness is manifested the child is sent to a home for Moral Defectives.

There is such a home in a house which used to belong to the tailor of the late Tsar. Here, under ideal surroundings, Professor Belski has charge of 34 boys and girls. He has on his staff a doctor and teachers as well as manual instructors. The principle on which they work is that the aim to be accomplished is to educate the socially backward in social responsibility and to re-direct misdirected energies into right forms of expression. Their method is to give a general education with special emphasis on manual work for those whose energies are misdirected, and special attention is given to the development of collective responsibility. Discipline is maintained without punishment, but a system of natural consequence (no food till hands are clean, etc.), and isolation for anti-social acts. The period for which a child is detained is not determined by the nature of the crime it has committed, but by the way in which it responds to the training.

Parents are allowed to visit their children and after three months children may go home for occasional week-ends. Such week-end visits to their homes form a valuable test and the children is observed on return to see if there is any tendency to relapse into former habits after contact with its old associations.

On discharge every endeavour is made to get the children sent to the country away from the temptations of town life.

There are also several colonies for morally defective boys and girls, run on the lines of the George Junior Republic.

From a visit paid to several of these institutions in Petrograd it is my impression that the results are good, and out of the cases which have gone through such homes and colonies during the past two years only four per cent. have returned for a second offence.

In Moscow, unfortunately, there has not been so great an improvement as in Petrograd, nevertheless what was once a children's prison with cells and iron bars has now been turned into a reformatory schools. The iron bars and military guards have been done away with, but unfortunately some of the old instructors and staff do not seem to be inspired with any great enthusiasm for adopting new ideas,—Another institution has been transformed into a "Children's Home" for moral defectives (boys only), but does do not seem to have reached the effi[illegible] of the Petrograd colonies and the spirit of place is too institutional and not homelike enough. There are also a number of boys between ages of 14 and 18 in one of the Moscow prisons. Several were condemned by the tribunals to deaths or life imprisonment for murder and robbery with violence, but the Children's Commission has obtained commutations for them and it is hoped that before long they will be able to establish colonies and homes to which they can be transferred.

THE CARE OF THE SICK.

The People's Commissariat for Public Health has established special dispensaries, hospitals and sanatoria for sick children. These are in addition to the schools and colounies which it manages in co-operation with the Commissariat for Public Instruction for weak children who are able to study.

Unfortunately the supply of medicines and appliances handicaps a great deal of this work.

THE FEEDING OF CHILDREN.

The People's Commissariat for Supplies is responsible for the feeding of the whole population. This Commissariat supplies food to schools, and children's homes. It has also established special children's kitchens of its own where children receive one warm meal per day.

Children are also fed in ordinary communal kitchens or their parents can obtain food for them by means of ration cards.

SPECIAL KITCHEN FOR UNDER-NOURISHED CHILDREN.

The Commissariat for Supplies and the Commissariat for Health have both established special kitchens where weak and under-nourished children receive an extra ration. There are already four such kitchens in Moscow and two more are being prepared.

A COUNTRY RUN BY ELECTRICITY.

THWARTING DROUGHT.

Nowhere else in the world is electric power so generally used as in Switzerland. In a small town like Lucerne, with only 40,000 inhabitants, to take one example, only 20 small houses are without electric light. There are 7 electric bakehouses, 1,000 electric motors, 3,500 electric stoves for heating 2,000 electric cooking stoves, and over 5,000 electric irons in use among the inhabitants.

But in consequence of her highly organised electrical power Switzerland has been passing through a crisis which promised to develop into a catastrophe unless a prolonged spell of rain brought early relief.

Not since September last had rain fallen in any quantity until March 20, and the 300 electric-power stations dotted over Switzerland were reduced almost to impotence. To cite an example, the huge power-station at Muhleberg, near Berne, which normally produces about 64,000-h.p. has lately been capable of producing only 5,000-h.p.

Switzerland's greatest water reserve, says a correspondent of the "Daily Mail," is the Klontalersee, in the canton of Glaris. Normally capable of furnishing 55,000-h.p. daily, this take in a few days would have been almost dry.

The loss of such a huge amount of power would be keenly felt, were it not that Swiss industry is now suffering great depression. The shortage of electrical power has particularly affected the newly constructed electric railways, many of which have been obliged considerably to reduce their train service. In this respect the important Loetschberg line has probably suffered least, but even here steam power has occasionally been resorted to.

Strange to say, in the Gothard region, the water supply has been practically normal; and the Ritomsee, which produces much of the power for this district, was recently in a state of overflow.

While the drought lasted, Swiss public opinion was much opposed to the exportation of electric power to Germany from the Laufenberg station on the Rhine. From this source, by international agreement, German industries receive something like 200 million kilowatts per hour.

In an endeavour to remedy their power shortage the Swiss are busy constructing powerful electrical stations in different parts of the country. When completed, the North-East station in the Waggital Valley expects to produce in winter 110 million kilowatts per hour. This undertaking will cost something like 54 million francs (about £2,350,000) to complete.

Another station, which will draw its water force from the Grimsel lake (6,000ft.) in the Bernese Oberland, is expected to furnish 220,000-h.p. From the lake to the power station will be a direct drop of 4,000ft.

The electrification of the Swiss State railways being now in progress, another station is to be constructed at Amsteg, on the St. Gothard line, which will produce another 50,000-h.p.

In French Switzerland a very powerful station on the Barberine is now in construction. To-day Switzerland pays £10 a ton for its coal, and although a big fall in prices is shortly expected (and notwithstanding the heavy cost of electrification), it is considered that electric railway traction will prove a great economy.

LET HIM ALONE!

LEADER" AND MR. MAHOMED ALI.

Questions have been put in Parliament in connection with the speech delivered by Mr. Mohamed Ali at Erode regarding the attitude the Ali brothers would adopt in case of an Afghan invasion. In reply to one of these questions Mr. Montagu stated that Government of India were giving [illegible] to Mr. Mohamed Ali's statement [illegible] not think that any action necessary Government in connection with [illegible] speech. Instead of causing [illegible] has served a good purpose [illegible] the eyes of many. It has [illegible] Ali brothers are Pan-Islamists [illegible] everything else afterwards [illegible] faith need be reposed [illegible] nationalism or Hindus-

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

The following is a complete list of candidates successful at the Examinations held in March, 1921.

FIRST CLASS.

Mathematics with Gujarati.—26 Desai Magan Parbhuram.

History & Economics (Hons.).—28 Desai Khandubhai Kasanji.

Sanskrit (Hons.).—39 Mehta Kanaiyalal Fakirbhai.

(Chemistry and Physics.).—45 Kantebar Shankarrao.

SECOND CLASS.

Sanskrit with Gujarati.—1 Konker Narayan Keshavrao, 2 Dabhi Fulshinhji B., 6 Pandya Karanlal Himatlal.

Sanskrit (Hons.).—37 Gandhi Ranchoddas Kalidas, 38 Padmanabh Subrao Kamat.

History & Economics with Gujarati.—11 Nilkanth Hematkumar G.

History & Economics (Hons.).—8 Patwardhan Shripati P., 30 Gore Parshuram Vasudeo, 35 Talpade Ramrao M.

Philosophy with Gujarati.—24 Patel Manibhai Babarbhai.

Philosophy (hon.).—43 Desai Ramankant Shankerprasad.

Chemistry & Physics.—12 Vora Hiralal Mathurdas.

PASS.

3 Dave Chunilal Raghuram, 4 Desai Kaliprasad Dhaneshwar, 14 Pathak Labhashankar K., 16 Shah Himchand Kapurchand, 18 Mehta Harivadanral A., 19 Parikh Vadilal K., 20 Patel Dahyabhai A., 21 Shah Jamnadas C., 25 Dasu Damodarrao, 29 Fozdar Ranchoddas K., 31 Patel Lallubhai G., 32 Patel Popatlal G., 33 Shah Dalshukbhai M., 36 Bhatt Keshav Ganesh, 44 Desai Dalpatbhai D., 46 Amin Ambalal Jhaverbhai.

B, SC. EXAMINATION.

PASS CLASS.

Kothari Ramlal M.

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

FIRST CLASS.

(In order of merit.)

33 Shukla Chandrashanker P., 43 Mohile Prabhakar Narayan, 85 Kulkarni Gopal Ramchandra, 65 Japatdar Sushila Vishnu.

SECOND CLASS.

6 Desai Keshavlal M., 7 Desai Nirmallal V., 9 Desai Thaporlal M., 11 Hinglokwala M. K., 14 Kinariwala J. L., 15 Kothari Vithaldas M., 17 Manek Kasandas N., 32 Shah Shankerlal R., 45 Desai Hirabhai D., 46 Deshpande Pandurag Ganesh, 48 Patel Chunibhai Dhanjibhai, 51 Patel Purushottam D., 54 Acharya Iswarlal H., 57 Bhide Gopal P., 58 Bondre G. R., 75 Moghe D. S.

PASS CLASS.

2 Bhatt C. P., 4 Desai Chhaganlal H., 5 Desai Chhotubhai K., 10 Divanji C. M., 12 Joshi Harikrishna M., 16 Kothari Vrijlal H., 18 Mehta Jashbai H., 20 Porikh Himatlal V., 21 Parikh Manilal H., 22 Patel Ambalal B., 23 Patel Bhailalbhai L., 25 Patel Jethalal T., 26 Patel Keshavlal B., 27 Rawal Prabhashanker H., 30 Shah Chimenlal C., 34 Talati N. G., 35 Tattu G. M., 36 Trivedi Mulshanker B., 37 Upadhyaya Somanath D., 38 Vyas Maganlal G., 39 Dalal Sarabhai M., 41 Shah Jayantilal G., 42 Barot Chunilal P., 47 Mehta Navnitlal N., 49 Patel Manilal H., 52 Patel Ranchhodlal S., 53 Sheth G. C., 56 Bhansali Mangaldas R., 59 Dalvi J. G., 61 Gokhle S. N., 63 Gujar B. M., 66 Joshi Raghunath G., 67 Kanetkar Bhikaji Vishnu, 68 Kelkar Bhikoji N., 70 Kothari Vishnu K., 72 Majmundar P. L., 74 Mopanker Sitaram Ganesh, 76 Oza N. P., 80 Sathe S. V., 81 Shah Jagadishwar S., 87 Tatya V. G., 89 Dhairyawan J. K., 91 Sabnis Shanker Rajaram, 94 Rupani Katumal Khemchand.

INTERMEDIATE SCIENCE.

PASS CLASS.

4 Patel Ambalal Khushalbhai, 6 Patel Chotalal S., 9 Jariwala L. C., 5 Patel Bhecharbhai D., 8 Haraway N. S., 10 Shroff K. B., 3 Munshi Gajanan M.

NOT CLASSED.

1 Bakshi Arjun N., 2 Divatia Sindhuvihari Permodrai fails in Biology only.

MATRIC WITH GUJARATI.

SANSKRIT.

2 Amin C. P. [illegible], 3 Amin S. G. 319, 10 Bamsari C. T. 278, 13 Bhatt M. D. 319, 15 Bhatt S. D. 241, 22 Bhagwat C. P. 301, 23 Chokshi K. P. 291, 28 Chokshi J. P. 262, 31 Dalal R. C. 264, 35 Dave C. M. 373, 37 Dave A. M. 304, 43 Desai G. G. 311, 44 Desai P. M. 269, 47 Divan Mangla H. 232, 48 Doctor S. C. 291, 50 Dwivedi B. M. 260, 58 Gandhi N. N. 309, 62 Gosai L. B. 246, 69 Jhaveri P. B. 264, 70 Joshi A. S. 291, 72 Joshi J. D. 366, 77 Kadakia P. M. 400, 78 Kapadia K. B. 398, 79 Kapadia M. B. 329, 80 Kapadia N. C. 319, 85 Kothari A. M. 361, 100 Maniyar [illegible] P. 241, 102 Marfatia M. B. 371, 103 Mehta B. A. 391, 110 Mehta S. K. 314, 112 Modi B. D. 307, 120 Pandya K. L. 367, 126 Parikh B. T. 375, 128 Parikh M. M. 239, 129 Parikh N. H. 432, 130 Parikh S. C. 388, 132 Patni V. C. 372, 134 Patel A. G. 447, 136 Patel A. U. 273, 137 Patel A. M. 305, 144 Patel B. C. 266, 148 Patel C. D. 340, 149 Patel C. P. 345, 153 Patel C. J. Anand 303, 154 Patel C. N. 402, 156 Patel D. D. 289, 159 Patel F. L. 288, 160 Patel F. N. 285, 166 Patel I. S. 265, 170 Patel J. G. 347, 173 Patel L. M. 333, 174 Patel M. J. 417, 180 Patel M. M. 424, 184 Patel P. D. 334, 185 Patel P. J. 407, 189 Patel P. S. 356, 190 Patel R. H. 317, 191 Patel R. G. 410, 196 Patel R. M. 375, 197 Patel R. C. 376, 198 Patel R. M. 385, 201 Patel S. J. 395, 202 Patel S. D. 408, 203 Patel T. K. 397, 206 Patel V. V. 427, 217, Sant Indira V. 448, 224 Shah B. R. 279, 225 Shah C. D. 345, 228 Shah C. K. 268, 229 Shah C. L. 323, 233 Shah D. C. 439, 239 Shah H. H. 357, 24[illegible] J. M. 293, 242 Shah K. M. 347, 24[illegible] K. 298, 244 Shah L. R. 347, 246, [illegible] 55, 247 Shah M. H. 382, 248 [illegible] 2, 251 Shah N. V. 332, 253 S[illegible] Shah P. M. 300, 257 Shah [illegible] ah R. D. 377, 259 Shah [illegible] R. C. 362, 261 Shah R. M[illegible] K. 445. 265, Shah S. M. [illegible] 339, 267 Shah S. M. 269 [illegible] 365, 272 Sheth N. A. [illegible] 379, 277 Shukal J. A. [illegible] 328, 281 Shukla P. S[illegible] A. 461. 288 Thaker [illegible] G. 359. 293 Thakker [illegible] H. 287. 296 Thoria [illegible] B. 287. 298 Trivedi [illegible] B 277. 304 Vaghela [illegible] e N. V. 485. 310 Vas[illegible]

316 Bhatt[illegible] N. 278 322 Desai I[illegible] R. 334 Patel C[illegible] Shah B P[illegible]

366, 438 Vachi K. P. 466, 439 Veregiwala I. G. 286.

PERSIAN.

445 Jikhakarwala K. 418, 448 Shampurwala L. S. I 246.

SCHOOL FINAL.

450 Joshi C. J. 234 450 D. Patel P. M. 359.

MATRIC WITHOUT GUJARATI.

SANSKRIT.

1 Acharya N. [illegible], 6 Amin J. C. 309, 8 Bhadeliya N. J. 301, 16 Bhatt K. D. 265, 17 Bhatt K. K. 272, 18 Bhatt V. M. 350, 20 Bhatt V. S. 283, 24 Dhimjibhai N. G. 248, 26 Chhatrapati T. M. 293, 27 Daupe D. V. 295, 33 Dalvadi D. M. 295, 38 Dave M. J. 300, 39 Dave M. K. 286, 42 Desai C. Z. 262, 45 Desai K. M. 246, 46 Desai R. K. 239, 55 Gandhi C. A. 305, 61 Ghatge J. G. 225, 63 Jalundhvala N. M. 326, 64 Jasani R. B. 327, 65 Jadeja P. J. 267, 68 Jhaveri D. B. 293, 71 Joshi G. K. 397, 73 Joshi P. V. 383, 74 Joshi P. J. 299, 75 Joshi V. M. 303 81 Kapadia S. C. 285, 83 Khira D. D. 275, 87 Kothari K. R. 362, 88 Kothari M. C. 327, 94 Lele D. V. 407, 97 Majmundar M. N 306, 99 Maniyar A. A. 238, 104 Mehta A. D. 220, 108 Mehta G. M. 375, 109 Mehta K. C. 272.

113 Modi J. L. 339, 114 Nadkarni N. D. 306, 115 Nagarwadia R. P. 293, 117 Pandit N. T. 231, 118 Pandhi D. M. 251, 121 Pandya N. K. 241, 124, Pandya R. M. 220, 127 A. Parikh M. K. 277, 133 Pradhan G. K. 28, 135 Patel A. P. 288, 138 Patel B. N. 236, 141 Patel B. S. 256, 142 Patel B. T. 239, 145 Patel B. K. 371, 146 Patel C. K. 380, 147 Patel C. A. 206, 150 Patel C. P. 221, 151 Patel C. N. 330. 152 Patel C. J. Petlad 224, 155 Patel C. S. 314, 161 Patel F. P. 234, 162 Patel G. F. 283, 163 Patel G. J. 412, 168 Patel J. K. 288, 169 Patel J. C. 237, 171 Patel K. R. 296, 172 Patel K. B. 326, 175 Patel M. P 296, 176 Patel M. C. 206, 177 Patel M. J. 247, 178 Patel M. M. 260, 179 Patel M. U. 215, 181 Patel M. F. 297 182 Patel N. B. 246, 187 Patel P. M. 345, 192 Patel R. K. 238, 193 Patel R. M. 263 194 A. Patel R. S. 253, 204 Patel T. V. 309, 205 Patel V. B. 220, 209 Ratneshwer D. P. 271, 211 Rawal A. N. 245, 216 Sanghvi H. J. 306, 218 Sata G. H. 275, 221 Shah A. K. 285, 222 Shah B. G. 254, 223 Shah B. M. 259, 230 Shah C. M. 269 232 Shah D. B. 287 235 Shah G. C. 302, 250 Shah M. M. 229, 252 Shah N. K. 233, 263 Shah R. T. 284, 268 Shah V. T. 255, 269, Shah V. T. 233, 270 Shah V. K. 220, 274 Shukla B. A. 327, 275 Shukla D. N. 341, 278 Shukla D. D. 237, 283 Shukla S. B. 258, 285, Soni K. J. 296, 289 Thaker M. K. 283, 294 Thakar G. M. 306, 301 Trivedi R. D 356, 309 Vani D. G. 251, 311 Vora A. D. 298, 313 Vora B. K. 220, 313 A. Vyas C. J. 198, 314 Vyas D. G. 345.

PERSIAN.

317 Bukhari J. S. 232, 320 Dave N. D. 205, 323 Doctor S. S. 233, 324 Gandhi C. C. 315, 325 Gandhi J. M. 214, 327 Kothari A. M. 340, 328 Kothari J. A. 368, 330 Madani S. A. S. H. 289, 331 Madani S. S. K. 235 Patel H. L. 326, 338 Patel R. V. 300, 338A Sayad A. T. 293, 343 Shah R. G. 208, 345 Surve N. S. 236, 346 Tank P. B. 211, 347A. Thakore J. C. 325.

FRENCH.

350 Desai C. G. 295, 351 Dongare V. G. 284, 352 Kanabar V. T. 220, 353 Mehta C. K. 227, 354 Mehta N. J. 367, 355 Mehta R. S. 300, 362 Raval S. J. 233, 368 Vaidya C. M. 299.

PALI.

371 Patel K. S. 325, 372 Patel R. I. 217, 373 Shah C. M. 247.

SCHOOL-LEAVING.

374 Desai D. N. 204.

SURAT.

SANSKRIT.

381 Desai B. G. 281, 382 Desai B. L. 322, 389 Desai M. K. 332, 390 Desai N. V. 348, 391 Desai P. G. 245, 395 Doctor G. D. 278, 397 Hardikar G. R. 294, 399 Joshi B. M. 313, 400 Kasotia V. B. 344, 401 Khandwala N. C. 247, 402 Khandwala R. M. 215, 403 Kinariwala S. L. 333, 404 Khothari D. G. 273, 410 Parikh M. I. 207, 412 Parikh R. V. 318, 417 Randeria P. K. 339, 418 Raval M. T. 237, 420 Kushi D. V. 252, 424 Shah M. K. 290, 428 Soni L. I. 239, 431 Shukla C. J. 264.

PERSIAN.

444 Diwan M. N. 229.

BOMBAY.

SANSKRIT.

452 Aduar J. G. 222, 453 Asti T. K. 233, 457 Desai M. R. 285, 458 Desai S. R. 416, 460 Dhanmanker B. S. 264, 461 Doshi R. P. 202, 462 Gad M. G. 234, 464 Gujar M. M. 234, 466 Joshi R. D. 196, 467 Kanvinde J. R. 227, 468 Kawle S. A. 236, 469 Khopre B. S. 283, 470 Kotak J. H. 214, 471 Mahajan A. G. 430, 472 Maniyar C. T. 290, 473 Marathe K. N. 287, 474 Mehta P. V. 285, 475 Mulay P. R. 245, 476 Naik K. P. 255, 477 Naik K. J. 305, 479 Nimkar S. B. 224, 480 Pandya J. J. 220, 481 Pansare D. M. 212, 482 Parulekar S. V. 251, 484 Patanker V. G. 451, 485 Patel S. H. 225, 486 Patker B. L. 262, 488 Sansare S. L. 225, 489 Sapre M. R. 300, 490 Sardal S. D. 304, 491 Sathe B. L. 271, 494 Shinkar V. V. 358, 495 Sohani G. N. 236, 496 Thakar K. T. 259, 499 Trivedi A. R. 218, 501 Vyas N. F. 231, 502 Wadekar G. W. 332, 503 Wagh K. G. 309.

PERSIAN.

507 Noor M. K. 214, 508 Sheikh H. A. 414.

FRENCH.

510 Bhagwat T. P. 210, 511 Bhansali G. H. 196, 512 Chandavarkar A. L. 255, 513 Harihar A. D. 241, 516 Gokhlay R. G. 285, 518 Vizarker V. Y. 266.

PALI.

519 Penwelkar B. D. 282.

HYDERABAD (SIND).

WITH PERSIAN.

527 Himathsingani K. H. 286, 532 Makhijani T. P. 439, 534 Qurbanali M. I. 320, 535 Shiwani M. L. 329.

WITHOUT PERSIAN.

521 Advani J. P. 313, 522 Bachani C. A. 158, 523 Bhojwani K. C. 265, 524 Bijlani U. P. 206, 526 Daryahdinani N. S. 337, 528 Hotechandani K. T. 247, 529 Khetpal A. D. 270, 531 Mihrotra P. S. 233, 533 Punjabi M. S. 341, 536 Shantisaroop B. G. 286, 537 Thadani H. K. 300, 539 Tolani M. G. 203, 540 Tolani S. S. 196, 541 Mamtora A. J. 190, 543 Pherwani I. N. 205.

Note.—Students who have offered no second language will be required to pass a test in a second language before they can be allowed to join Mahavidyalaya.

£32,000 LOST ON A SHIP.

A MINISTRY OF SHIPPING "DEAL."

"Fruitless expenditure" is the heading to a section of the report on the appropriation account for Navy services for the year ended March 1920 by the Comptroller and Auditor-General. It refers to the purchase by the Ministry of Shipping in 1918 of the s.s. "Wirral," requisitioned for special Admiralty service.

The ship was undergoing extensive repairs, and the contractors refused to release her until their account had been paid. An advance of £20,000 was paid to them by the Ministry of Shipping and further payments, more than £10,000 by the Admiralty for alterations made to their requirements. On completion the vessel was found to be unfit for service and the Ministry of Shipping, to avoid the cost of reconditioning, purchased the vessel for £12,500 and sold her by auction for £10,750.

A statement is given in detail of balances irrecoverable and claims abandoned for the year the various items totalling approximately £97,805. They include the overpayment of £2,406 to three ministers of religion in respect of religious ministrations to naval at Liverpool during the war.

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SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

The following are the successful candidates of the final M.B.B.S. Examination:—

CLASS I.

Passed whole Examination—Kulshreshtha K. N. and Sahiar N. K.

CLASS II.

G B Adhye, S R Amladi, N D Anklesaria, J F Bulsara, E S Banatvala, S G Belapurkar, D A Bonas, S K Chainani, T Cnit, J M Colaco, D L Desai, D H Doctor, N J Dodhi, T F D'Souza, K M Fouzdar, C M Gadre, P V Gharpure, S G Gokhale, S G Gupta, H W Hingorani, D M Hoskote, K G Java, N C Kapadia, T P Kapadia, I S Lakhani, J N Limaye, R R Limaye, C G Mahadevia, M J Meher-Homji, N J Meher-Homji, J R Mehta, S B Mehta, J Misquitta, M K Nayakar, L V Padaki, B P Paranjpe, M V Parulkar, A J Patil, J Pereira, G Pinto, Y S Pitambare, B B Rashingkar, C S Rodrigues, *S S Salvi*, K V Sathe, S R Savoor, *H Sequeira*, H M Sethna, J K Sheth, M A Sogu, M B Udgaonkar, G B Vachha, V M Vaze, V V Wagh, B B Yodh, N K Athalye, R S Chhatre, N S Desai, V B Desai, *C L Josni*, S H Pandit, E C Lobo, A Pass, B T Sathe,

NOT CLASSED.

S S Bharucha, J P Chobhe, *B M DeSouza*, A S Kapshikar, N H Nanavati, S N Nayampalli, M J Sethna, M H Shah, S Turkhud, A Wadia, I G Chikerur, G R G Baluch, H P Khatri, S B Oka.

Passed in all subjects but one.

D D Acharya, *C M Baptista*, R D Daruvala, M DeAzevedo, V L Deshpande, H P Dhavale, A D'Monte, B T Gehi, D B Kamat, P S Kapadia, S P Lalla, M C Malkani, C P Mehta, V L Mehta, N C Modi, M M Parikh, M C Sanghavi, K D Shah, B A Vaidya.

PASSED IN PART I.

D D Acharya, *C M Baptista*, O David, M DeAzevedo, N L Deshpande, D R Dhanavade, C S Dwivedi, T Fernandes, B Figueiredo, B T Gehi, P Ghulamhusain, K V Joglekar, *Y Joshi*, G D Kale, D B Kamat, B D Kothawala, S P Lalla, M C Malkani, C P Mehta, P A Mehta, I V Oza, K B Palkhiwala, M Rodrigues, S K Sanghani, K V Shah T H Talvalkar, *M S Tarkhud*.

PASSED IN PART II.

R D Daruvala, M P Dave, A D'Monte, P S Kapadia, V L Mehta, N C Modi, A C Parikh, M M Parikh, M C Sanghavi, B A Vaidya, P M Desai.

Charles Morehead Prize has been divided equally between Java K. G.; Kulshreshtha K. N.; Parulkar M. V.; Pereira Joseph; Pitambare V. S.; and Sethna H. M.

Balkrishna Sudamji Prize and the Bai Hirabai Cama Gold Medal to *Salvi Shantabai Sitaram*.

The Queen-Empress Silver Medal, The Medical Women for India Fund Scholarship and the Lady Reay Silver Medal to Kulshrestha K. N.

The Lord Sandhurst Gold Medal to Yodh B. B.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC.

CLASS I.

T W. Sequeira.

CLASS II.

Mody Piroja Nasserwanji wins Bai Shirin bai Parakh Scholarship.

Natarajan Bhawani wins Mrs. Satyawati Lallubhai Shamaldas Scholarship.

Adhav Sharade T. wins Sir Dinshaw Pitit Medical Scholarship.

Siddiqi M. Z. R. Wins N. J. Peerbhoy Scholarship.

C G Adenandani, S H Adenwala, S T Adhav, B W Advani, C H Advani, M K Agrawala, V J Ajmera, D G Akerkar, K M Amin, G B Aimonia, M N Amin, M D Amonkar, K E Amroliwala, J K Antony, A. R. Athavale, A Aziz, K G Barot, D G Belapurkar, K H Bhadbhade, J T Bhagat, D C Bhanbhani, N V Bhat, S R Bhat, A B Bhatavadekar, B H Bhatt, P P Bhavnagri, K R Bhide, S K Bidwai, S J Birdy, *P H Borkar*, C J Braganza, R B Cama, M A D Captain, L J Cardozo, D T Chitre, *L Chitre*, N P Commissariat, P P Contractor, S B Cooper, A J Costa-Pereira, *A H Curtis*, R S Dandavate, P S Dastur, *R David*, H B Desai, N G Desai, S D Desai, K A Dhairyawan, R G Dhayagude, J K Dholakia, A Dias, A J Divatia, M B Dixit, L R Dongre, R C Dracup, O J F D'Silva, *A D'Souza*, M J A D'Souza, I A Ezekiel, *A N Faria*, B Ganeshlal N T Ghaisas, H B Gidvani, H G Godbole, J P Goie, A K Hazara, P P Hazari, N S Jayakar, K M Jhala, D M Joshi, R J Joshi, V K Joshi, V G Kale, E S Kasad, R D Kelkar, A V Ketkar, V N Khare, V B Khot, A Kikabhai, P N Kirtane, B J Kotval, N C Anantha Krishnamacharlu, R R Kulgod, H P Kulkarni, N S Kumta, S V Kunte, S M Lahevala, H B Lakdavala, V S Lakhamsetti, L C Lala, N M Lalaji, *A Lobo*, M R L Lobo, A R Lodhi, D D Mantri, P R Master, H C Matai, R J Maxmudar, D F Mehta, G M Mehta, M J Mehta, K P Menon, S S Mhalas, R G Modak, M B Mody, N P Mody, N M Mogal, V S Moholkar, R D Munshi, A Myo Sin, D G Nadkarni, J N Nagarwala, *S N Naigamwala*, M A Nair M M Nanavati, *B Natarajan*, E F P Noronha, D V Oka, R P Oza, S R Padbidri, J T Pair, M K Pandit D B Parakha, H B Paralkar, D K Paranjpe, M H Pardiwala, H M Parekh, B D Patankar, J E Patel, K I Patel, R S Patel, P N Patwari, *S C Postwala*, R V Prabhu, M G Pradhan, C Rai, R A Rairkar, N M Rane, V R Rane, R D Ranji, B V Rege, R R Rishi, G A Roche, E J Sabnis, C Saldanha, R V Sanzgiri, M K Sathe, R N Sawant, A J Shah, K A Shah, N B Shah, R S Shah, T M Shahani, C M Sharma, N I Shelat, R V Shiveshwarkar, D J Shroff, M Z P Siddiqi, H R Silamsetti, B L Silveira, N H Tadiwala, R P Talati, N D Taleyarkhan, D M Telang, V J A Tellis, P A Tembe, N J Thakar, S H Thakar, C K Thakkar, S D Thomas, S L Tilve, *M N Toddywala*, S R Tumkur, G G Udeshi, D H Udhwawala, F F Udwadia, H L Vaidya, R Vankias, J Vas, T K Vora, I M Vyas, M R Wadia, T V Wagle, C S Wankadia.

LYONS RANGE DACOITY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 9.

At the High Court sessions to-day, Justice Newbold and a special jury commenced the trial of the Lyons Range Dacoity Case in which one Mahmod Hossain and two other Peshwaris stand charged with theft of Rs. 95,000 from the Chartered Bank. The Standing Counsel in opening the case said that the robbery was committed by a desperate gang of Peshwaris and was an example of the Peshwari danger to which Calcutta was exposed for some time. The accused was a driver of a taxi employed in committing the robbery and the third accused, an ex-sepoy, was employed by the Bank as an armed guard to escort money from the Bank to the Currency Office. The case is proceeding.

There is a supplementary case in connection in which another Peshawari and his new wife are charged with receiving stolen property. The case will be taken after the present one is over.

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NAPOLEON I.

THE ASIATIC POINT OF VIEW.

Much has been said and written in the West about Napoleon, since his death, which practically points to him as "the greatest military genius that the world has ever seen." The East, since the last century, has, for various reasons, lost its sense of proportion and judgment, and has, therefore, more or less accepted this judgment of the West on a Westerner. While in no way anxious to depreciate the stupendous genius of the Corsican, we, as true Orientals, are, however, forced to say, 'To call him the greatest military genius in history' is a trifle hyperbolical. Let us see, whether he can claim that place without dispute?' Now, there are two reasons which make a military man great. They are (1) the greatness of his strategy; and (2) the extent of territory conquered by him. So far as greatness of strategy and the marvellous results that ensue from it, are concerned, Hannibal, as all historians acknowledge, was inferior to no man who ever lived before or after him. Napoleon himself looked upon the battle of Cannae as unique in military history. It may be that the great Carthaginian did not fight as many battles or overrun as many lands as Napoleon did. But that has nothing to do with the greatness of a man's genius as a strategist. Then again, in what sense is Napoleon superior as a military genius to Attila, or Genghiz Khan, or Tamerlane, the three other war-gods that the East has produced? Attila, the ideal military leader from the ex-Kaiser's point of view, was practically master of Europe. He humiliated the Byzantine Emperor and forced him to give his daughter in marriage to him. He went conquering westwards almost as far as the gates of Paris, and would have captured that city, had not Sainte Geneviève (according to the Parisian legend), the patron-saint of Paris requested him on her knees to spare it. He had also invaded Italy. It was sudden death and not the battle of Chalons which put an end to his brilliant career of conquest. Then, in point of the extent of territory conquered, Genghiz Khan, the great Mongolian hero is unsurpassed in human history, since from the shores of the Pacific, he went conquering, whirlwind-like to the borders of Poland on one side and to the Hindu Kush on the other! It is futile to say that he was a blood-thirsty barbarian, because that does not disprove his genius as a military leader at all. Finally, there is Tamerlane, who conquered at least as much territory and left a more solid empire to his descendants than the great French Emperor did. He never lost a single battle, although he fought for about double the number of years that Napoleon did. It is also worth noting that hardly any world-conqueror ever had to fight another military genius. No opponent of Alexander or Napoleon, Attila or Genghiz Khan, was a man with an already redoubtable name in the world. But the enemy of Timur at the battle of Angora was Bayazid of Turkey, a man who had defeated a few years before at Nicopolis the combined armies of three or four European Powers, and at whose very name the European nations were trembling. He was actually thinking of descending on Rome, when the great Tartar declared war against him, and thus diverted him from his purpose. Both these men were so proud and so conscious of their military genius, that Gibbon characterizes them in the following felicitous manner:—"Timur was impatient of an equal, whilst Bayazid was ignorant of a superior."

It is also worth mentioning, that in point of numbers the battle of Angora was a greater battle than any that Napoleon ever fought. It would, have been better of course, for Islam and for Asia, if these two men had never fought but co-operated in the great and good work of Orientalizing Europe—but that is beside the point here.

V. B. METTA.

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...IFACTURE

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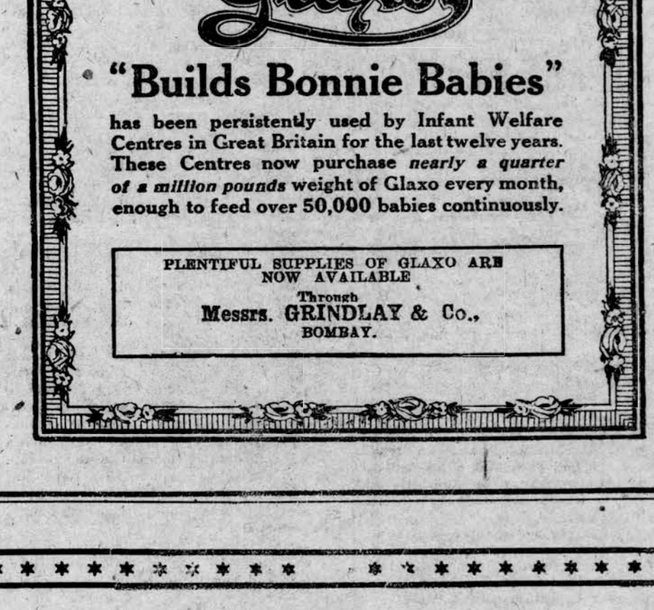
. . .



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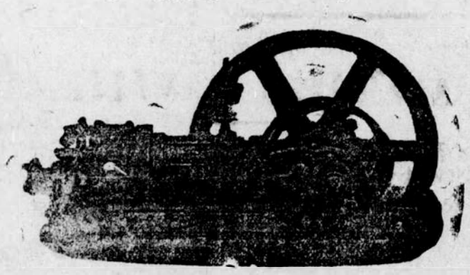

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COMPULSORY LIQUIDATION.

Mr. Justice Greaves of the Calcutta High Court delivered judgment on Friday on the application made by Bunnaram Agarwalla, on his own behalf and on behalf of other shareholders, for the compulsory winding-up of the Oriental Steam Navigation Co. Ld.

In the course of his judgment his lordship said:—

In accordance with a direction which I gave on April 5 a meeting of shareholders was held on April 25, presided over by Mr. Remfry. He has reported in accordance with the directions given him, and it appears from his report that a large number of shareholders were in favour of the liquidation of the Company. His report states that the votes recorded against liquidation totalled 23,999, whereas the votes in favour of liquidation amounted to 160,029. Mr. Remfry states that he has accepted, for the purpose of his report, the validity of the 23,999 votes, that he has investigated only a certain proportion of the 160,029 to ascertain if there was a valid majority for liquidation, but that he finds valid votes, as the result of his investigation to the extent of 37,400. He states that thereupon he did not pursue his investigation further with regard to the balance of the 160,029.

It appears, therefore, that a very large majority of shareholders in the Company are in favour of liquidation. An affidavit of this date has been laid before me setting out the objections of the Company to the liquidation, and their objections are to the course which I directed to be taken. Among other objections it is suggested that those persons who were in arrears with their calls were not entitled to vote. I considered this question at the time I made the order and I do not think there is any force in this contention. I think under the circumstances I should make an order for the compulsory liquidation of the Company. Apparently a certain number of shareholders are in favour of voluntary liquidation under the supervision of the meeting was the doubts raised with regard to the validity of the resolution for voluntary liquidation, and of course the Court has no jurisdiction to make a supervision order unless there is a valid resolution for voluntary liquidation.

I make the usual order for compulsory liquidation. The Company is to bring its books into Court to-morrow. Mr. Sircar undertakes on behalf of the Company not to operate on the Company's banking accounts and not to receive money or security pending the application for the appointment of a liquidator which Mr. James proposes to make on Friday next.

ATTACK ON MR. ALLEN.

Mr. Langford James subsequently applied for the appointment of Mr. Allen as liquidator and said that Mr. Sircar had put in a number of objections to Mr. Allen, but they did not seem to be valid objections. It was outrageous that there should be an attack made on Mr. Allen. It was alleged that there was some trouble between Mr. Allen and Mr. Bando. There was an affidavit absolutely denying this. All that happened was that Mr. Bando had asked him to be the Chartered Accountants of the Company and his firm had replied that they were unable to take up that position.

Mr. Justice Greaves: I do not see any reason why Mr. Allen should not be appointed. One thing is clear, that the liquidator should be a Chartered Accountant.

Mr. Sircar: Is there no other Chartered Accountant to be found than Mr. Allen? We would not resist any other Chartered Accountant being appointed.

Mr. James: Is my friend appearing for any one else besides Mr. Bando?

Mr. Sircar: I refuse to be cross-examined by my friend. It is outrageous that there should be no other Chartered Accountant except Mr. Allen.

Mr. Justice Greaves: I think I shall appoint Mr. Allen, and he must give security to the satisfaction of the Registrar.

Mr. James stated that there was a sum of Rs. 6,21,327 in the bank and the amount in current account was Rs. 3,71,000. There was also the question of remuneration. Mr. Allen should be allowed to take charge immediately. The Company was at present without any person who had a right to be in possession of any assets of the Company. The applicants were prepared to take the responsibility. He asked the Court to let Mr. Allen give security provisionally in a small sum and take possession of the office, and he would not touch the amounts in the bank till he had given full security.

His lordship made an order that the liquidator should give security for Rs. 50,000 at once, but the banking account was not to be dealt with until full security to the satisfaction of the Registrar was given.

Mr. Sircar asked for time to obtain stay of this order.

Mr. Langford James: He cannot go to a court of appeal.

Mr. Sircar: My friend has not been raised to the Bench as yet. We have not met with that calamity.

Mr. Justice Greaves: I do not think I can grant a stay.

His lordship made a further order granting costs to Mr. James' client and the other shareholders represented to be paid out of the assets of the Company. The costs of the Company in these proceedings were also to come out of the assets of the Company.
—The "Statesman."

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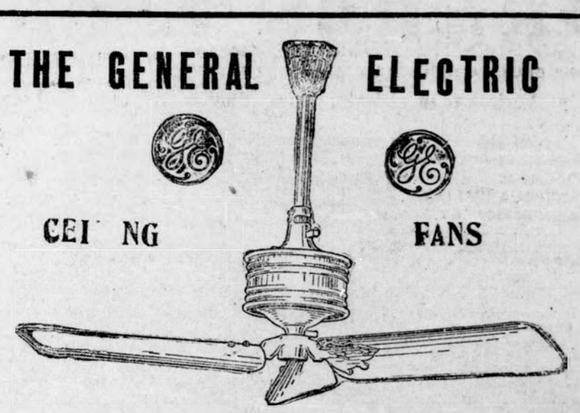

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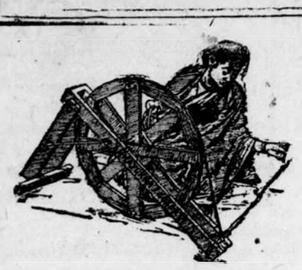

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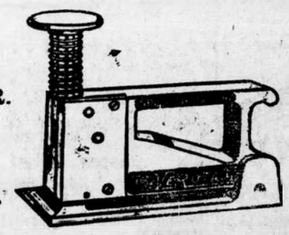

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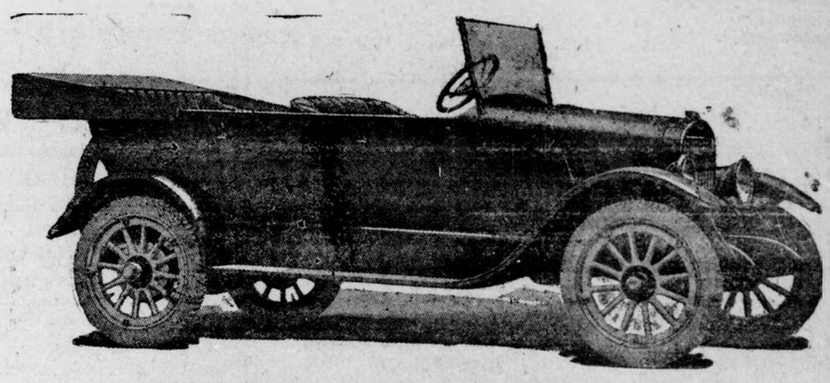

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